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ABSTRACT

This programed unit on "Macbeth" is intended for all high school students, not just those who are college bound. Its purpose is to provide the student with an understanding of the language of Shakespeare, an overview of the play, and general readiness for doing assignments on "Macbeth." This unit should work well within a program of individualized instruction. A student, working at his own rate of speed, can listen to the recordings, do the assignments, and take the tests. The use of this unit with seniors has indicated that it provided them with an understanding of "Macbeth" which enabled them to successfully complete the assignments. (WR)

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SAHUARITA HIGH SCHOOL

CAREER

CURRICULUM

PROJECT

COURSE TITLE: ENGLISH

PACKAGE TITLE: MACBETH

BY

KATHERINE WEAVER

CS 200 712

PREFACE TO MACBETH

This programmed unit on Macbeth evolved out of the writer's personal convictions concerning the teaching of Macbeth to high school students. First of all, the study of Macbeth should not be limited to those students who are going to college. Macbeth brings about his own destruction by breaking a moral law. He deliberately commits an act which he knows is wrong. In the play, Shakespeare reveals the pity and the fear in Macbeth's succumbing to grievous temptation and the effect of sin on all of his subsequent deeds. Can teachers assume that only college bound students will experience--during their lives--temptations, guilt, evil, and judgment? Why should this study of unpardonable evil and inescapable punisment for the guilty be limited only to those students who are going to college?

Secondly, if Macbeth is to be studied at all of the high school level, the study should be thorough, not superficial. The mere reading og the lines by students will not lead to an understanding of Macbeth. Nor will the reading and explaining of Macbeth by the classroom teacher in a lockstep environment assure that the student will understand Macbeth. The study of Macbeth can be thorough without being difficult with the use of the programmed unit. Certainly, the student must first understand the language of Shakespeare if he is to really understand what happens in Macbeth. After the student gains this understanding by using the programmed unit, he is then ready to do the assignments on Macbeth.

This unit has been criticized as being too"easy" or "simple" for the college bound student. The question is--Why should it be

difficult? Again, this unit was written to provide a thorough, but not difficult study of Macbeth for all students--a unit not limited to college bound students.

Finally, this unit works extremely well in a program of individualized instruction. A student, working at his own rate of speed, can listen to the recordings, do the assignments, and take the tests. Seniors with many levels of ability have proven that this unit provides and understanding of Macbeth which enables them to successfully complete the assignments.

MACBETH

Act I

Scene I

There are seven scenes in Act I. Scene I is a brief scene with only thirteen lines. The witches open this scene in a deserted area amidst thunder, lightning, and rain. This weird opening scene establishes an evil atmosphere, one of weird horror, which dominates the entire play. The witches, as supernatural instruments of the devil, represent the forces of evil, which struggle to overcome good. To Shakespeare's audience, who believed in witchcraft, the witches were real women who had sold their souls to the devil for supernatural power. The witches set out deliberately to make Macbeth destroy himself. They tempt Macbeth, they speed him on his upward path, and they open the way for his downfall. In other words, the witches build up Macbeth for a big letdown.

Scene II

Scene II opens at King Duncan's encampment at Forres, a town in northeast Scotland, when a wounded Captain reports the latest news about the war. The Captain reports that the Scottish rebels under Macdonwald have been defeated by Duncan's army under the leadership of Macbeth and Banquo. Macbeth, personally kills Macdonwald. Immediately after defeating the Scottish rebels, the Scots in Duncan's army are faced with an invasion from Norway under King Sweno, who is aided by the traitorous thane of Cawdor. The thane of Ross arrives later to report that Macbeth's bravery on the battlefield is responsible for Scotland's second victory. Sweno is not allowed to bury his dead until he pays ten thousand dollars to the Scots. King Duncan orders the immediate execution of the thane of Cawdor.

King Duncan, a mild and good man, is depicted as a weak king, who is not strong enough to prevent rebellions and invasions. He appears unable to judge a man's character, for he misjudges the thane of Cawdor, who is guilty of treason; and he, also, puts his trust in Macbeth, a second thane of Cawdor, who later murders Duncan.

The character of Macbeth is built up before he appears on stage. He is described as a titled nobleman (thane of Glamis), as a brave general on the battlefield, and as gentleman of honor. Macbeth is a kinsman of Duncan.

Scene III

The witches, waiting on the heath for Macbeth to appear, reveal their wicked natures by relating some of their evil deeds.

Macbeth continues the double talk started by the witches in Scene I ("Fair is foul, and foul is fair:") by stating, "So foul and fair a day I have not seen."

The witches hail Macbeth as "Macbeth...thane of Glamis!"

"Macbeth...thane of Cawdor!"

"Macbeth, that shalt be King hereafter!"

The inciting or motivating force in Macbeth is the propehcies of the witches. Shortly after Macbeth meets the witches, he is startled to learn from Ross and Angus that he has, indeed, become the new thane of Cawdor. Although Macbeth is a nobleman and gentleman with an unblemished record, he is possessed by an overpowering ambition, an ambition to become king. It is entirely possible for Macbeth to become king at this time in Scottish history, for the line was not hereditary.

Scene IV

Scene IV opens at the palace at Forres with Duncan's asking if Cawdor has been executed. Malcolm comments on the brave manner in which Cawdor faced his execution and he also states that Cawdor confessed his treason, asked the king's pardon and repented.

Duncan remarks that it is impossible to determine a man's character from his face. Macbeth, who enters just at this time, is warmly greeted by Duncan, who heaps much praise on him. Duncan again shows that he is unable to judge character.

Duncan announces that his son Malcolm will be the next king. Since there was no hereditary line to the throne of Scotland at this time, Macbeth could have become the

king of Scotland legally; but now that Duncan has announced that he desires his son Malcolm to become the next king, Macbeth cannot become king legally. Macbeth will have to eliminate Duncan and Malcolm, if he is to become king. Duncan, also, announces at this time that he is going to visit Macbeth's castle. This visit will give Macbeth an opportunity to murder Duncan.

Scene V

Scene V opens with Lady Macbeth's reading a letter from Macbeth, who advises her of the prophecies of the witches and also of the impending visit of the king. Lady Macbeth, ambitious for Macbeth, appears cruel, ruthless, and evil. Macbeth is depicted as a person who is willing to do evil, but he hesitates because of a fear of being found out.

Scene VI

When Duncan arrives at the castle, he is greeted graciously by Lady Macbeth, who is presently formulating plans for his murder.

Scene VII

Macbeth in a soliloquy reveals his hesitation and indecision as he ponders over his reasons for not murdering Duncan. As Duncan's kinsman and his host, Macbeth feels that he should protect Duncan, not murder him. Macbeth feels, too, that by murdering the king, he will be teaching others to murder kings; therefore, if Macbeth teaches murder, he, himself, may be murdered. The thought of paying for his crime in afterlife fails to bother Macbeth; he is afraid, however, of the consequences in this life on earth. Macbeth decides that he will not murder Duncan, but Lady Macbeth taunts Macbeth by accusing him of lacking courage, of being a coward, and of not loving her. Macbeth, unable to withstand the taunts, jeerings, and accusations of Lady Macbeth, agrees to go ahead with the plans to murder Duncan. Lady Macbeth makes the actual plans for the murder.

Macbeth

Act I

Scene I

1. The First Witch opens Macbeth by asking, "When shall we three meet again/ In thunder, lightning, or in rain?" The Second Witch, answering this question, fails to mention the weather, but she does say when the three witches will meet again.
   When will the witches meet again? Quote the exact words of the Second Witch and explain the quotation.

1. "When the hurlyburly's done,/When the battle's lost and won."

   The witches will meet again when the war between Norway and Scotland ends.

2. What is meant by "hurlyburly"?

2. The term "hurlyburly" means war.

3. The first evidence of doubletalk occurs when the Second Witch states that they will meet "...When the battle's lost and won."
   Explain how a battle can be "lost and won."

3. In a war, there is a winner and a loser (except perhaps the Korean Police Action and the Viet Nam conflict). A war is usually lost by one country and won by another country.

4. When will this war between Scotland and Norway end?

4. This war between Scotland and Norway will end on this same day before the sun sets.

5. Where do the witches plan to meet Macbeth?

5. The witches plan to meet Macbeth on the heath.

6. Cite a line spoken by all of the witches.

6. "Fair is foul, and foul is fair;/ Hover through the fog and filthy air."
   (Note antithesis.)

7. In your own words, restate "Fair is foul, and foul is fair...."

7. Good is bad, and bad is good.
   (Note antithesis.)

Scene II

8. In Act I.ii. Duncan sees a wounded soldier approaching; however, he does not use the word wounded.
   What word does Duncan use?

8. Duncan uses the word bloody instead of the word wounded.

. Duncan remarks that since this man is wounded, he probably can report the latest news about the war.
Quote Duncan's exact words.

9. Duncan states: "He can report,/As seemeth by his plight, of the revolt/ The newest state."

10. In what way is Malcolm related to Duncan?

10. Malcolm is Duncan's son.

11. Malcolm identifies the wounded man as the captain who, because of his personal bravery, prevented Malcolm from being captured by the enemy.
Quote Malcolm's exact words.

11. Malcolm states: "This captain/Who like a good and hardy soldier fought/ 'Gainst my captivity."

12. What is Malcolm asking the captain to tell Duncan as he states, "Say to the king the knowledge of the broil (battle)/ As thou didst leave it"?

12. Malcolm is asking the soldier to report the state of the battle at the time the soldier left it.

13. The captain states that the outcome of the battle had been doubtful for a time. He compares the outcome of the battle to a situation in which two swimmers cling together. During the moments when the swimmers cling together, the possibility of their surviving is in doubt. So went the battle until a captain by his personal bravery secured the victory for Scotland.
Who is the brave captain who turns the tide for Scotland by disregarding all thoughts of personal danger, as he slashes his way through enemy soldiers?

13. Macbeth secured the victory for Scotland.

14. What words describe Macdonwald as being naturally wicked?

14. The captain states: "The merciless Macdonwald--/Worthy to be a rebel, for to that/The multiplying villanies of nature/Do swarm upon him...."

15. The captain reports that Macbeth's sword "smok'd with bloody execution."
What do these words mean?

15. Macbeth had killed so many of the enemies that the hot blood on his sword smoked in the cold air.

16. According to the captain's report, what did Macbeth do to the rebel Macdonwald?

16. Macbeth "...unseam'd him from the nave to th' chaps,/And fix'd his head upon our battlements."

17. Define <u>battlements</u>.

17. <u>Battlements</u> are fortifications on a wall or on a tower.

18. What is Duncan's comment about Macbeth's bravery on the battlefield?

18. Duncan states, "O valiant cousin! worthy gentleman!"

19. Define <u>valiant</u>.

19. <u>Valiant</u> means courageous or brave.

20. List as many adjectives as you can that describe Macbeth up to this point.

20. Your answer.

21. The captain continues his report by stating that the Norwegian troops were reinforced with more men and supplies after this furious onslaught by Macbeth.
After the Norwegian invaders are reinforced, what do they do?

21. After the Norwegians are reinforced, they begin a fresh assault on the troops of Scotland.

22. Duncan then asks the captain if this fresh assault by the Norwegians dismayed (discouraged or disturbed) Macbeth and Banquo. The captain answers Duncan by reporting that these two captains were disturbed to the extent that eagles are disturbed by sparrows or to the extent that a lion is disturbed by a rabbit.
Quote the exact words of the captain.

22. The captain states: "Yes;/As sparrows eagles, or the hare the lion."

23. Explain the captain's phrase "memorize another Golgotha."

23. The captain states that Macbeth and Banquo were fighting so furiously that it appeared they would cause a slaughter that would make the place as memorable as Golgotha. There would be many bodies, but specifically, there would be many skulls.

24. What is the meaning of Golgotha, the place where Christ was crucified?

24. Golgotha means skull or place of a skull.

25. Why would this battlefield resemble Golgotha, where Christ was crucified?

25. There would be many heads or skulls on the battlefield.

26. What are the last words of the captain before he leaves the stage?
Quote the captain's words.

26. The captain states, "But I am faint, my gashes cry for help."

27. Restate simply the last words spoken by the wounded captain.

27. I am weak. My wounds need attention.

28. What words of Duncan indicate that he is pleased by the words and actions of the captain?

28. Duncan states: "So well thy words become thee as thy wounds;/They smack of honour both."

29. What line indicates that Duncan is placing the wounded captain in the hands of doctors?

29. Duncan states: "Go get him surgeons."

30. Does the captain leave the stage alone? How do you know?

30. The captain does not leave alone. The stage directions state: "(Exit Captain, attended.)"

31. Lennox, observing the approach of Ross, remarks, "What a haste looks through his eyes!"
Explain this statement.

31. Lennox perceives by looking at Ross' eyes that Ross is in a hurry to relate the latest reports to Duncan.

32. From where does Ross come?

32. Ross comes from Fife.

33. What does Ross say about the number of Norwegian troops at Fife?
Quote his exact words and then explain his words.

33. Ross states: "From Fife, great King;/Where the Norweyan banners flout the sky/And fan our people cold."
There are so many Norwegian banners flying in the strong winds at Fife that the people become cold as they are fanned by the breeze. The many Norwegian troops with many banners mock the sky and cause the Scots to have cold fear.

34. What is the name of the thane who is named as a traitor by Ross?

34. Ross names Cawdor as a traitor.

35. What country was "...Assisted by that most disloyal traitor,/The thane of Cawdor..."?

35. Norway was assisted by the thane of Cawdor.

36. Who is the thane responsible for the victory of Scotland, that Ross has just described for Duncan?

36. Macbeth, thane of Glamis, is responsible for the victory of Scotland over Norway.

37. Who is the king of Norway?

37. Sweno is the king of Norway.

38. What price is Sweno, the king of Norway, forced to pay for peace with Scotland?

38. Sweno, king of Norway, is forced to pay Scotland ten thousand dollars.

39. What is it that Sweno is not permitted to do, until he pays Scotland ten thousand dollars?

39. Sweno is not permitted to bury his dead, until he pays reparations to Scotland.

40. When Duncan learns that Cawdor is a traitor, he issues two orders.
What are these orders?

40. Duncan orders the immediate execution of Cawdor, and he orders that the title of thane of Cawdor is to be given to Macbeth.

Scene III

41. Act I.iii. opens with the second meeting of the witches, who have appeared on the heath to meet Macbeth. As Macbeth enters, he makes a remark about the weather.
What does Macbeth say about the weather?
Quote a former line in Macbeth that contains the words "fair and foul." Who says the line?

41. Macbeth remarks about the weather: "So foul and fair a day I have not seen."
In Act I.i. the three witches say: "...Fair is foul, and foul is fair...."

42. You will note that the double talk continues.

Explain how this last day of battle can be described as both "foul and fair."

42. This last day of battle can be described as foul, for war always brings death and many evils. Macbeth could regard the day as evil, bad, or foul because of the heavy toll taken from his own physical strength in combat. No doubt he is thinking of the comrades lost in battle.

This last day of battle can be described as fair, for the Scots won the victory and the war did come to an end. Macbeth can be proud of his prowess on the battlefield and of Scotland's victory.

43. The war between Scotland and Norway has now ended with victory for Scotland. Macbeth and Banquo are enroute to Forres, Headquarters of King Duncan. Their conversation is broken as they travel toward Forres, because they see a strange sight.

What is it that they see?

43. Macbeth and Banquo see three witches.

44. What does Banquo say as he sees the three witches?

44. Banquo asks, "What are these/So wither'd and so wild in their attire/ That look not like th' inhabitants o' the earth/And yet are on 't?"

45. List all descriptive (adjective plus noun) that describe the witches.

45. choppy fingers
skinny lips
bearded faces
withered bodies
wild dress

46. If you were to suddenly bump into a man from Mars in your back yard, you might possibly tell him that he doesn't look like a person who lives on earth--yet, he is on earth.

How does Banquo state his thoughts regarding the appearance of the witches on the heath?

46. Banquo asks, "...That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,/And yet are on 't? Live you? or are you aught/ That man may question?"

47. Banquo apparently has difficulty in deciding if these creatures are women. Why?

Quote Banquo's words and explain them.

47. "You should be women,/And yet your beards forbid me to interpret/That you are so."

The witches look like women, but they have beards; therefore, Banquo is puzzled.

48. What are Macbeth's first words to the witches?

48. Macbeth's first words to the witches are "Speak, if you can. What are you?"

49. Can the words of Macbeth be classified as casual conversation or as the orders of a man who is accustomed to giving commands?

49. These words of Macbeth are the words of a man accustomed to giving orders or commands.

50. You can readily understand that Macbeth does not regard these witches as people, because he does not ask, "Who are you?" He asks, " _____ are you?"

50. Macbeth asks, "What are you?"

51. The witches speak immediately by hailing Macbeth with three titles.
List these titles.

51. The witches hail Macbeth with the following titles:
Thane of Glamis
Thane of Cawdor
King hereafter

52. What words of Banquo indicate that Macbeth is startled and fearful because of the words of the witches?

52. Banquo asks, "Good Sir, why do you start, and seem to fear/Things that do sound so fair?"

53. Can you think of any reason why Macbeth would appear fearful when he is told that he will be king of Scotland?

53. The fear that Macbeth shows here is not fear because he fears to be king, but fear because he is thinking of murder in order to become king.

54. Banquo, after asking Macbeth why he appears startled and fearful, asks the witches if they are the creation of his imagination.
Quote the exact words of Banquo.

54. Banquo asks the witches, "...Are ye fantastical (imaginary)...?"

55. Banquo tells the witches that they have greeted Macbeth "...with present grace and great prediction/Of noble having and of royal hope." Banquo is complaining, because the witches have not spoken to him.
Quote Banquo's words in which he asks the witches to foretell his future, if they have such powers.

55. Banquo asks, "If you can look into the seeds of time,/And say which grain will grow and which will not,/Speak then to me...."

56. Is Banquo begging for favors? Does Banquo fear the hatred of the witches? Quote lines to prove your answer.

56. No.

No.

Banquo states that he is one "...who neither beg nor fear/Your favours nor your hate."

57. What predictions do the witches make about Banquo?

57. The witches make the following predictions about Banquo:
"Lesser than Macbeth, and greater."
"Not so happy, yet much happier."
"Thou shalt get kings, though thou be none...."

58. Macbeth, appearing stunned by the predictions of the witches, now regains his composure and demands that the witches explain their predictions. Macbeth knows that he inherited from his father the title, thane of Glamis.

Quote Macbeth's words that explain how he got the title, thane of Glamis.

Explain in your words how he got the title.

58. "By Sinel's death I know I am thane of Glamis...."

When Macbeth's father died, Macbeth automatically inherited the title because he was the eldest son.

59. Macbeth, explaining how he obtained the title, thane of Glamis, states the name of his father.

What is the name of Macbeth's father?

59. Sinel is the name of Macbeth's father.

60. In Great Britain today, who inherits the title of a lord who dies?

60. The eldest son inherits the title of his father. If there are no sons, the nearest male relative inherits the title. If there are no male relatives, the title is available for the monarch to give to someone else.

61. Why is Macbeth confused when the witches hail him as thane of Cawdor?

61. Macbeth knows the thane who holds this title, but he does not know that Cawdor is a traitor under sentence of death.

62. Quote Macbeth's words that indicate he knows the Scot who holds the title thane of Cawdor.

62. "The thane of Cawdor lives,/A prosperous gentleman...."

63. Does Macbeth indicate that he thinks it is impossible for him to receive the title of thane of Cawdor?

63. Yes.

64. Do Macbeth's words indicate that he believes it impossible for him to become king of Scotland?

Quote Macbeth's words.

64. Yes.

"...and to be king/Stands not within the prospect of belief,/No more than to be Cawdor."

65. Does the quotation, which is the answer for question 64 mean that Macbeth believes that he can no more be thane of Cawdor than he can be the king?

65. Yes.

66. Macbeth commands the witches to "stay" and tell him "more."

What are the two questions that Macbeth asks the witches?

Write the answer in your own words and then write the quotation.

66. Where do you get your information (knowledge)?

Why do you stop Banquo and me to prophesy (foretell) our futures?

"Say from whence/You owe this strange intelligence, or why/Upon this blasted heath you stop our way/With such prophetic greeting?"

67. What is a heath?

67. A heath is a tract of open waste-land covered with heather or small shrubs; a tract of lowlands or plains that are uncultivated.

68. Why does Macbeth refer to the heath as blasted?

68. Since generals do use strong language upon occasion, Macbeth could mean damned, accursed, or some other expletive.

69. Explain the possible meanings of the word blasted.

69. Blasted means withered, destroyed, damned, confounded, accursed, etc.

70. As the witches vanish without explaining their strange predictions, Banquo begins to wonder if the witches had really appeared or if he and Macbeth are going insane.

What words spoken by Banquo indicate that he is doubting his sanity?

70. "Were such things here as we do speak about,/Or have we eaten on the insane root/That takes the reason prisoner?"

71. A common superstition during the Elizabethan Period in England was that the eating of a certain herb would cause insanity.

What does Banquo call this herb?

71. Banquo calls this herb the "insane root."

72. The encounter of Macbeth and Banquo with the witches has been brief but earth-shaking for the two thanes. Now that the witches have vanished, the two thanes are trying to recall the exact words of the witches. It is difficult for both Banquo and Macbeth to get the full impact of the predictions.

What predictions regarding Banquo does Macbeth recall?

72. Macbeth states: "Your children shall be kings."

73. What prediction about Macbeth does Banquo recall?

73. Banquo states: "You shall be King."

74. As Macbeth and Banquo are recalling the predictions of the witches, Ross and Angus arrive to give Macbeth a message from the king. Ross tells Macbeth (a) that the king is happy because of Macbeth's glorious action on the battlefield, which brought victory to Scotland; (b) that the king wonders whether he should praise Macbeth or be amazed at his courage and bravery; (c) that the king knows Macbeth killed many enemies, whom he saw die and that Macbeth is not afraid of death; and (d) that the

74. "We are sent/To give thee from our royal master thanks;/Only to herald thee into his sight,/Not pay thee."

Ross and Angus are sent by Duncan as his personal envoys to express to Macbeth the king's appreciation for Macbeth's action on the battlefield in defense of Scotland. They are to inform Macbeth that he has been given the title of thane of Cawdor as a token of the honors to come. They are to take Macbeth to the king.

numerous reports from the battlefront to the king all praised Macbeth's defense of Scotland. Angus then tells Macbeth that he and Ross have been sent not to reward him, but to escort him to the king.

Quote the words of Angus that tell why he and Ross have sought out Macbeth.

Write in your own words the reason why King Duncan sends Ross and Angus to seek out Macbeth.

75. Ross has been directed by the king to greet Macbeth with a new title as a token of greater honors to follow.

What is this title that the king has bestowed upon Macbeth?

75. The king has bestowed upon Macbeth the title of thane of Cawdor.

76. What does Banquo have to say about Macbeth's being given the title, thane of Cawdor?

76. Banquo finds it difficult to believe that a prediction of the witches has come true. Banquo, in utter amazement, asks, "What, can the devil speak true?"

77. To whom is Banquo referring when he uses the term <u>devil</u>?

77. Banquo refers to the witches, who are instruments of the devil, when he uses the word <u>devil</u>.

78. Elizabethan England and most of Europe believed in witchcraft. These people believed that a witch is a person who has sold his soul to the devil for supernatural powers. With only casual study, you may form the impression that the witches are contriving to bring good fortune to Macbeth, but with careful study, you will learn exactly what the witches are scheming to do.

What is the intention of the witches in <u>Macbeth</u>?

78. The intention of the witches is to bring about the complete destruction of Macbeth. The witches set out to make Macbeth destroy himself. The witches tempt Macbeth; they build him up with an honest trifle; and they open the way for his downfall and complete destruction.

79. Quote Macbeth's retort to Ross' message that informs Macbeth that he has been given the title, thane of Cawdor.

79. Macbeth states: "The thane of Cawdor lives; why do you dress me/In borrowed robes?"

80. Why is Macbeth confused when Ross calls him as thane of Cawdor?

80. Macbeth does not yet know that the former thane of Cawdor is to be executed as a traitor.

81. What words does Macbeth use to ask Ross why he addresses him with the title of another thane?

81. Macbeth asks, "...why do you dress me/In borrowed robes?"

82. What actions of the thane of Cawdor make him a traitor?

82. The thane of Cawdor aided Norway in the war between Scotland and Norway.

83. Does Angus know the specific details of Cawdor's traitorous action?

83. No.

84. Now Macbeth is convinced that the new title, thane of Cawdor, is really his. Does Macbeth believe that he will, also, become king of Scotland, as the witches have predicted?

84. Yes.

85. Cite lines to prove your answer for question 84.

85. Macbeth states: "The greatest is behind." The greatest honor, that of kingship, is following the honor he has just received.

86. Now that one of the predictions of the witches has come true, Macbeth asks Banquo, "Do you not hope your children shall be kings...?"

What is Banquo's reply to this question?

86. Banquo does not answer this question, but he does warn Macbeth that if he fully trusts the witches, Macbeth may be incited to action that will lead him to the throne.

87. Banquo continues to warn Macbeth about trusting the witches as he philosophically observes that often the forces of evil bring about a person's downfall by first giving him "trifles" of truth to win his trust and to provoke him into bringing about his own destruction. Banquo's warning serves, also, as a prophecy, because as the play progresses, it is evident that Banquo's prophecy will come true.

Quote the exact words of Banquo's philosphical observation, which also serves as a warning to Macbeth.

87. Banquo warns Macbeth with the following words: "But 'tis strange;/ And oftentimes, to win us to our harm,/ The instruments of darkness tell us truths,/Win us with honest trifles, to betray 's/In deepest consequence."

88. What "honest trifle' wins Macbeth's trust of the witches and incites him to action that leads to his complete destruction?

88. Macbeth's being given the title, thane of Cawdor, is the "honest trifle."

89. Macbeth states, "Two truths are told...." What are these "two truths"?

89. The "two truths" are the two titles, thane of Glamis and thane of Cawdor.

90. Note again the double talk as Macbeth asserts that the incitement of the witches (supernatural soliciting) "...Cannot be ill, cannot be good."

Explain: (a) "...Cannot be ill...." Why can't this incitement from the witches be "ill" or evil?

90. It "...Cannot be ill (evil)" if good things will be happening to Macbeth, as a result of the incitement of the witches.

The incitement of the witches lead Macbeth to thoughts of murdering Duncan: The "horrid image doth unfix my hair/

(b) "...cannot be good." Why can't this incitement of the witches be "good"?

And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,/Against the use of nature?" In other words, Macbeth's evil thoughts of murdering Duncan make his hair stand on end and make his heart beat rapidly. If this incitement of the witches leads to murder, it "cannot be good."

91. Macbeth can be described at the opening of the play as a man with an unblemished record, an honorable nobleman of Scotland, and as a brave general. He is now racked by his overpowering imagination and an uncontrollable ambition, two characteristics, which will ultimately cause him to destroy himself. Macbeth, now imagining that he is resorting to murder, is so shaken that he cannot act.

Quote Macbeth's words that indicate he is so much engrossed with his thoughts that he cannot act.

91. Macbeth states: "My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,/ Shakes so my single (weak) state of man that function/Is smother'd in surmise, and nothing is/But what is not."

92. Macbeth finally concludes this line of thinking for a time as he decides that if Fate intends him to be king, Fate will place him on the throne without his taking any action.

Quote Macbeth's words.

92. Macbeth concludes: "If chance will have me King, why, chance may crown me/ Without my stir (without any effort on my part)."

93. Macbeth, still worrying about the path he must follow to reach the throne, consoles himself with a bit of philosophy, as he reminds himself that regardless of how rough the day, even the roughest of days must come to an end at length.

Quote Macbeth's exact words.

93. Macbeth says, "Come what come may,/ Time and the hour runs through the roughest day."

94. Act I. iii. is concluded with Banquo's agreeing to Macbeth's suggestion that the two thanes talk about the events that have transpired when they have more time.

What does Banquo say when Macbeth suggests such a talk at a later date?

94. Banquo tells Macbeth that he will meet with him "Very gladly."

Scene IV

95. Act I. iv. opens with Duncan's talking to Malcolm about the execution of the thane of Cawdor.

What three things does Cawdor do before he is executed?

95. Cawdor confesses his treason, asks the king's forgiveness, and repents his deeds.

96. Quote Malcolm's description of the manner in which Cawdor faces his death.

96. Malcolm states of Cawdor: "Nothing in his life Became him like the leaving it."

97. Describe in your words the manner in which Cawdor faces his death.

97. The personal conduct of the thane of Cawdor, as he faces his death can be described as the bravest and most honorable act of his life.

98. Quote Duncan's lines as he philosophically states there's no method to determine a man's character by looking at his face.

Immediately after making this philosophical observation, Duncan states how firmly he had placed his trust in Cawdor. Quote Duncan's words.

98. Duncan states: "There's no art/To find the mind's construction in the face."

"He was a gentleman on whom I built/An absolute trust."

99. In eight lines, Duncan eloquently imparts his high regard for Macbeth.

Write one sentence that expresses Duncan's feelings about Macbeth.

99. Your answer.

100. Macbeth responds to Duncan's high praise by enumerating his duties toward the king. List these duties in one sentence.

100. After Duncan tells Macbeth that he is due more than all can pay, Macbeth responds by telling Duncan that he is paid through his service and loyalty to the king, by doing everything with high regard because of Duncan's love and honor.

101. Duncan, who is well-pleased with Macbeth's actions as well as his words, indicates that he has only begun to reward Macbeth. The honors that Duncan has bestowed upon Macbeth will be followed by even more and greater honors.

101. Duncan states: "I have begun to plant thee, and will labour/To make thee full of growing."

102. After Duncan's shower of honors, Macbeth feels that he is gaining favor and that he may soon be on the throne of Scotland. However, Macbeth's hopes are ended by a proclamation that Duncan issues just before the royal party leaves for Inverness.

What is this proclamation?

102. Duncan pronounces: "...We will establish our estate upon/Our eldest, Malcolm, whom we name hereafter/The Prince of Cumberland...."

Duncan is announcing that his son Malcolm will be the next king of Scotland.

When Duncan uses the plural pronoun <u>we</u>, he is merely using the language customarily used by royalty. In the above-mentioned lines, Duncan is naming his son Malcolm as his successor. During this period of Scottish history, lines of succession to the throne were not hereditary; therefore, it had been possible for Macbeth to follow Duncan as king of Scotland, but since Duncan has now named Malcolm to succeed him, it is impossible for Macbeth to legally become king.

Duncan is portrayed as a trusting person. Duncan places his trust in Cawdor, who becomes a traitor. He, also, places his trust in Macbeth, who becomes an even greater traitor. It is ironic that Macbeth is rewarded for his actions with the title, thane of Cawdor, for no sooner than Macbeth is given this title, he becomes even more of a traitor than Cawdor, who is executed for being a traitor. Can you say that Macbeth becomes a traitor and a murderer, because he is given the title of another thane who had also been a traitor?

103. Macbeth realizes that Malcolm now stands between him and the throne of Scotland.

What can Macbeth do about Malcolm's blocking his way to the throne? Quote Macbeth's words.

103. Macbeth states: "The Prince of Cumberland!/That is a step/On which I must fall down, or else o'erleap,/For in my way it lies."

104. In your own words, state what Macbeth can do about Malcolm's blocking his way to the throne. Remember that Macbeth has a choice between two courses of action.

104. Macbeth can accept Malcolm as the successor to Duncan and, thereby, give up his own plans to become king.

Macbeth can try to go over Malcolm to become king himself. If Macbeth chooses this course of action, he will have to eliminate both Duncan and Malcolm.

105. At this time, there is no indication that Macbeth intends to abandon his plans to become king. On the contrary, Macbeth indicates that he will follow a path of evil with the words: "Stars, hide your fires;/Let not light see my black and deep desires...."

Explain how this line indicates that Macbeth will not accept Duncan's decision that Malcolm is to be the next king of Scotland.

105. If Macbeth had accepted Duncan's decision about Malcolm, he would not be planning evil deeds, and, therefore, would have no reason for hiding his actions. But since Macbeth refers to his desires as "black" (evil) and since he wants no light shed on his planned deeds, Macbeth indicates that he is plotting evil deeds in order to become king of Scotland.

106. On several occasions in Act I, Duncan indicates that he honors and trusts Macbeth. List five quotations which indicate that Duncan honors and trusts Macbeth.

106. Duncan has said, "From hence to Inverness,/And bind us further to you."

"O worthiest cousin!"

"...More is thy due than all can pay."

"I have begun to plant thee, and will labor/To make thee full of growing."

"It is a peerless kinsman."

107. Why does it seem especially despicable for a person to wrong one who trusts and honors him?

107. Your answer.

Scene V

108. As Act I. v. opens, Lady Macbeth is reading a letter written by Macbeth to inform her about his meeting with

108. Lady Macbeth says, "Yet do I fear thy nature;/It is too full o' th' milk of human kindness/To catch the nearest way."

the witches and their predictions. Lady Macbeth, receiving the news with alacrity, becomes frenzied in her actions and words. She states that she fears that Macbeth does not possess the wickedness necessary to take short cuts to the throne. She feels that Macbeth is too gracious, kind, and good to resort to murder.

Quote her words that express these feelings.

109. Lady Macbeth continues to analyze Macbeth's character as she states: "Thou wouldst be great,/Art not without ambition, but without/The illness should attend it." Explain these words.

109. Lady Macbeth is stating that Macbeth has the ambition to be great, but that he does not have the evil ("illness") necessary to succeed.

110. Macbeth has been described as a man with an unblemished record, a gentleman of honor, a superlative soldier, and as a man who "bought golden opinions from all sorts of people." Lady Macbeth knows that he is a great man and she earnestly believes that he should be king, even if he must resort to evil to reach the throne. Yet, she states that Macbeth "...wouldst not play false,/And yet wouldst wrongly win."

110. Macbeth might refuse to do evil himself; yet, he might not hesitate to accept gains derived from the evil deeds of others. (A person might refuse to rob a bank, but he might be willing to accept money from a person who robbed a bank.)

111. Lady Macbeth states that Macbeth must do certain evil acts, if he is to be king, but that Macbeth is afraid to do these evil acts. However, Lady Macbeth feels that if these evil acts are done, Macbeth would not want them undone. Quote her words.

111. Lady Macbeth states: "'Thus thou must do, if thou have it';/And that which rather thou dost fear to do/Than wishest should be undone."

112. Define the following words:

a. chastise
b. valor
c. impede
d. Golden round

Explain simply why Lady Macbeth wants Macbeth to hurry home, as she indicates in the following lines: "Hie thee hither,/That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,/And chastise with the valor of my tongue/All that impedes thee from the golden round/Which fate and metaphysical (supernatural) aid doth seem/To have thee crown'd withal."

112. a.
b.
c.
d. crown

Lady Macbeth wants Macbeth to hurry home so that she can give him a good tongue-lashing and, thereby, influence him to murder Duncan.

113. Macbeth, learning that Duncan is going to honor him by visiting his home, sends a messenger to advise Lady Macbeth of the impending visit. Lady Macbeth, engrossed with plans to murder Duncan so that Macbeth can become king, is so startled by the news that Duncan is to spend the night in their castle, and, thereby, give them an opportunity to murder Duncan ejaculates, "Thou'rt mad to say it" when the messenger gives her the news.

Why does Lady Macbeth state that the messenger is "mad (insane)" to say such a thing?

113. This visit by Duncan will give the Macbeths an excellent opportunity to murder him. Lady Macbeth's imagination is running wild at this point. She is probably imagining that the messenger is stating that Duncan's impending visit will give them an opportunity to kill him.

114. Lady Macbeth then commands her servants to look to the needs of the messenger: "Give him tending;/He brings great news."

Does Lady Macbeth call this event "great news" because Macbeth is being honored by this visit or because this visit will give them an excellent opportunity to murder Duncan?

114. Your answer.

115. After the messenger leaves, Lady Macbeth starts a seventeen-line soliloquy with the following lines: "The raven himself is hoarse/That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan/Under my battlements."

Briefly explain these lines.

115. The raven, the very symbol of death, is horrified by the impending crime.

(The raven is a bird that has been involved with many superstitions. It is regarded as a symbol of death or evil by some people. Have you read Poe's poem, "The Raven"?)

(Battlements--a low wall with open spaces for shooting built on top of a wall, tower, or fort. In Macbeth, battlements is a symbol of Macbeth's castle.)

116. What is the effect of these lines spoken by Lady Macbeth?

116. These lines help to intensify the feeling of weird horror that the audience feels. These lines also portray Lady Macbeth as she contemplates the murder of the gracious King Duncan.

117. Lady Macbeth calls upon spirits to "...unsex me here,/And fill me from the crown to the toe top-full/Of direst cruelty!"

What is Lady Macbeth asking?

117. Lady Macbeth asks the spirits to take away her feminine characteristics. Supposedly, men are generally believed to be more cruel and evil, while women are thought of as being weak and sweet. Lady Macbeth asks to be completely evil, so that she can have Macbeth murder Duncan.

118. In lines 44-54, Lady Macbeth calls forth all the wickedness and cruelty she possesses, so that she can aid in the murder of Duncan by stealing Macbeth for the murder.

List all appropriate adjectives that describe Lady Macbeth at this time.

118. Your answer.

119. When Macbeth arrives at his castle, Lady Macbeth greets him by saying: "Great Glamis! Worthy Cawdor!/ Greater than both by the all-hail hereafter!"

Does this greeting indicate that Lady Macbeth has no doubts about Macbeth's becoming king?

Explain this quotation.

119. Yes.

When Macbeth becomes king, he will be greater than he was as either Glamis or Cawdor.

120. Macbeth knows that Duncan plans to spend this one night only in his castle. When Lady Macbeth asks Macbeth when Duncan is going to leave, what does Macbeth tell her? Quote his words.

State Macbeth's words in your own words.

Does this answer given by Macbeth indicate that he may make some changes in Duncan's plans?

120. Macbeth states: "Tomorrow, as he purposes."

Macbeth tells Lady Macbeth that Duncan plans to leave the next day.

Macbeth's answer indicates that he knows that Duncan plans to leave the next day. It, also, indicates that Macbeth has some doubts about Duncan's leaving at all.

If Macbeth had not been thinking of some possible way to kill Duncan, he might have said, "Duncan is going to leave tomorrow", or Macbeth might have said, "Duncan leaves tomorrow."

On the other hand, these last two lines could, also, show that Macbeth has evil plans. These lines could indicate that, since Duncan plans to leave the next day, Macbeth must murder him on this night.

121. When does Lady Macbeth plan for Duncan to leave the castle?

Quote a line to prove your answer.

Write one sentence that states this same idea.

Can you think of a modern slang expression that states this same idea?

121. Lady Macbeth states: "O, never/ Shall sun that morrow see!"

Your answer.

Your answer.

122. Macbeth has never committed a dishonorable act; therefore, deeply worried and concerned, Macbeth shows his feelings on his face.

What command does Lady Macbeth give Macbeth about permitting his

122. Lady Macbeth advises: "...bear welcome in your eye,/Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent flower,/ But be the serpent under 't."

Lady Macbeth is advising Macbeth to hide his evil thoughts.

face to reveal his thoughts?
Quote her words.

123. Lady Macbeth makes two statements to Macbeth indicating that she is going to plan the details of Duncan's murder.
Quote these statements.

123. Lady Macbeth states: "...you shall put/This night's great business into my dispatch...."
"Leave all the rest to me."

124. Lady Macbeth tells Macbeth that what they do this night will make him king. "[illegible] night's great business.../ shall to all our nights and days to come/Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom."
Does this statement indicate that Lady Macbeth believes that Macbeth will be named king after Duncan is murdered?

124. Yes.

Scene VI

125. Explain why the following lines contain dramatic irony: "This castle hath a pleasant seat; the air/Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself/Unto our gentle senses."

125. Duncan is talking to Banquo as they arrive at Macbeth's castle. These words indicate that Macbeth's castle has made a pleasant impression on Duncan. Irony results because the audience knows that this pleasant castle is the place where Duncan will be murdered.

126. Knowing that Lady Macbeth has planned to murder Duncan this very night, how do you feel about Lady Macbeth's friendly words to Duncan as she talks to him in Act I. vi.?
Write one sentence that describes this noble lady, who hides the murder in her heart as she talks politely to Duncan.

126. Your answer.

Scene VII

127. As Act I. vii. opens, Macbeth is thinking about the consequences of murdering Duncan. In a soliloquy he states that he is willing to risk the consequences of murder in the hereafter, but that he is dubious about accepting the consequences in this life on earth.
What does Macbeth believe the consequences will be if he murders Duncan?

127. By murdering the king, Macbeth will teach others to murder kings; therefore, Macbeth, himself, may be murdered when he becomes king. "...We still have judgment here, that we but teach/Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return/To plague th' inventor."

128. After considering what may happen to him if he murders Duncan, Macbeth enumerates the reasons why he should not murder Duncan. What are these reasons that Macbeth gives himself for not murdering Duncan?

128. As Duncan's kinsman, his subject, and his host, Macbeth should protect Duncan, not murder him. Macbeth knows that Duncan has been a good king, and he, also, knows that this deed is too horrible to commit.

129. Macbeth states that he has only one reason for murdering Duncan.
What is this one reason?

129. Macbeth states that his only reason for murdering Duncan is his overpowering ambition: "I have no spur/ To prick the sides of my intent, but only vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself/And falls on th' other."

130. After doing some serious thinking, Macbeth decides that he is not going to murder Duncan.
Quote Macbeth's exact words to Lady Macbeth in which he informs her that they will drop the plans to murder Duncan.

130. Macbeth tells Lady Macbeth: "We will proceed no further in this business."

131. List the reasons Macbeth gives to Lady Macbeth for not murdering Duncan.

131. Duncan has honored Macbeth. Macbeth holds the respect of all sorts of people. Macbeth wants to enjoy the "golden opinions," not to tarnish them by evil deeds.

132. Lady Macbeth is determined to go ahead with the plans to murder Duncan, even in the face of Macbeth's violent opposition.
How does Lady Macbeth force Macbeth to agree to murder Duncan?

132. Lady Macbeth accuses Macbeth of lacking courage, of being a coward, and of not loving her (typically feminine).

133. What is Macbeth's reply to these accusations of Lady Macbeth?
Quote Macbeth's words.

133. "I dare do all that may become a man;/Who dares do more is none."
Macbeth insists that he is as brave as any man.

134. Thus, Macbeth, unable to withstand the taunts, jeerings, and accusations of Lady Macbeth, knows that apparently there is nothing to stop Lady Macbeth from murdering Duncan. Macbeth, even though he has given in to Lady Macbeth, is worried about failing in the attempt to murder Duncan and of being found out. Macbeth asks Lady Macbeth what will happen to them if they should fail ("If we should fail?")
What is Lady Macbeth's contemptuous answer to this question?
Quote her words and then explain them.

134. "We fail?/But (only) screw your courage to the sticking-place,/And we'll not fail." Lady Macbeth seems astounded at Macbeth's suggestion that they might fail. She contemptuously assures him that they will not fail, if he keeps his courage.

135. What are Lady Macbeth's plans for murdering Duncan?

135. Lady Macbeth plans to wait until Duncan goes to sleep to murder him. She knows that Duncan will sleep well, because the hard journey has exhausted his strength (Duncan is not a young man.). The festivities, provided by Lady Macbeth and the strong drinks to celebrate this great occasion of the visit of the king will further tax the strength of Duncan.

Lady Macbeth will be certain that the attendants of Duncan will be drunk and drugged. Macbeth will then be able to murder the unattended king.

The daggers of the attendants, after being used to murder Duncan, will be placed on the pillows of the drunk attendants, who will be smeared with Duncan's blood. The blame for the King's death will fall on the attendants, who will be unable to defend themselves.

136. Quote Macbeth's words which indicate that the attendants are going to be framed for the murder of Duncan.

136. Macbeth asks, "Will it not be receiv'd,/When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two/Of his own chamber and us'd their very daggers,/That they have done 't?"

137. Point out expressions which indicate that intoxicating drinks are a factor in this murder.

137. "...his two chamberlains/Will I with wine and wassail (carousal) so convince (overpower)/That memory, the warder of the brain,/Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason/A limbeck (retort) only."

"When in swinish sleep/Their drenched natures lie as in a death,/What cannot you and I perform upon/Th' unguarded Duncan?"

"...His spongy (drunken) officers, who shall bear the guilt/Of our great quell (killing)?"

138. What comment by Macbeth indicates that Lady Macbeth has masculine characteristics, not feminine characteristics?

138. Macbeth states: "Bring forth men-children only;/For thy undaunted mettle should compose/Nothing but males."

139. List characteristics possessed by Lady Macbeth that are normally thought of as typically masculine characteristics.

139. Your answer.

140. List five characteristics that are normally thought of as typically feminine characteristics.

140. Your answer.

141. Does Macbeth realize the wickedness of the deed he is about to commit? Cite proof for your answer.

141. Macbeth realizes the wickedness of this deed, for he states, "I am settled, and bend up/Each corporal agent to this terrible feat."

Act II

Scene I

Scene i opens after midnight with a conversation between Banquo and his son Fleance. When Macbeth appears, Banquo appears surprised, because Macbeth has not yet gone to bed after all the hectic activities of the past twenty-four hours.

The famous dagger scene occurs as a result of Macbeth's hallucinations. Hallucination is defined as the apparent perception to sights or sounds that are not actually present. A person who has certain mental disorders may have hallucinations. A person may imagine that he can see an object that does not exist. He may imagine that he hears a sound. Such a feeling is referred to by the noun, hallucination. A person who is suffering from overwrought nerves or a guilty conscience may imagine many things. Darkness may cause a person to imagine something that he would not even think of during the hours of daylight. Since these conditions are present, it seems quite natural for Macbeth to see an object that does not exist. Remember that Macbeth possesses an oversensitive, abnormal imagination, which is important to the plot of Macbeth. The combination in Macbeth of his imagination and his ambition speeds him on to the path of destruction. Scene I ends with Macbeth's leaving the stage to go to Duncan's room to murder him.

Scene II

Scene II opens with Lady Macbeth on stage recalling her preparations for the murder of Duncan. She has been setting the scene for the murder of Duncan by giving strong drinks that are drugged to Duncan's attendants. As Lady Macbeth waits for Macbeth to murder Duncan, she worries about the possibility of something going wrong.

After murdering Duncan, Macbeth is completely overwrought and unable to do anything. On the other hand, Lady Macbeth, rational and realistic, forces Macbeth to act to prevent their being found out as murderers.

Scene II, probably the most tense scene in the play, shows the apprehension of two persons committing their first crime and fearing that something will go wrong. The interchange of short, abrupt speeches shows the tension. Macbeth's words, including the famous passage on sleep, show him to be still in the half-crazed mood of the dagger speech. Lady Macbeth remains practical and takes the daggers back to Duncan's room.

Scene III

A rapid change of mood is seen at the beginning of this scene. The tension caused by the murder scene is relieved by this comic scene. The comic porter interlude is the one relieving touch of humor in Macbeth, other than the remarks made by Lady Macduff's son.

One of the techniques used by a good dramatist is that of contrast. In Macbeth, Shakespeare excels in contrasting the comic porter's scene with the tragic murder scene. The humor of the porter's scene is, however, a grim kind of humor. This imaginary setting of hell in which the porter finds himself may perhaps suggest to the viewer that Macbeth and Lady Macbeth, because of their evil deed, may find themselves in the setting of the porter, but it will be the real thing and not an imaginary hell. The remarks of the porter are written in prose. The use of prose rather than blank verse increases the contrast between the two scenes. Shakespeare often uses prose for the speech of characters of a low social degree.

A drunken porter pretends to be watching the gates of hell, instead of watching the gates of Macbeth's castle. Much of the humor of this passage has been lost because many of the words have changed, and opinions about some occupations have changed. Even so, one can picture an old gate-keeper, who has been celebrating too much and who doesn't seem to quite know what he is doing.

Even though this scene is a humorous one, it is related to the general idea of crime, because the porter imagines that he is admitting criminals to hell; therefore, the porter's speech is a parody of Macbeth's greater crime. The general idea of the porter's letting people into hell parallels the witches' leading Macbeth into hell. The porter's speech is a parody of Macbeth's crime, in that each character represents something that Macbeth did when he killed the King. The farmer who "hanged himself on the expectation of plenty" represents the damnation of Macbeth, who condemns himself to hell by killing Duncan to fulfill the expectation of kingship. The equivicator stands for the lies and false pretenses that Macbeth is forced to resort to after he murders Duncan. Macbeth, like the equivicator, can swear his way among men, but he cannot lie his way into heaven. The third person is a tailor that steals material from one person to make a garment for another. Macbeth steals another man's property, the throne from Duncan. Duncan's murder is discovered by Macduff in this scene.

Scene IV

Scene IV is a tranquil scene--especially so after the action and tension of Scene III. Ross and an old man (not identified) open this scene with their conversation about the unnatural and violent actions of both animals and nature on the night of Duncan's murder.

Macduff arrives with the latest news. Duncan's sons have fled; therefore, they are suspected of murder. Macbeth has been chosen king and has gone to Scone to be crowned.

Macbeth

Act II

Scene I

1. Act II opens with Banquo and Fleance on stage. Who is Fleance?

1. Fleance is the son of Banquo. It is through Fleance that Banquo's sons become kings of Scotland and, thereby, fulfill the prophecy of the witches.

2. When Banquo asks, "How goes the night, boy?" he seems to be asking if all is well, but Fleance's answer indicates that Banquo is asking about the time. What is the time?

2. It is after midnight.

3. Banquo in his third line (Act II. iv.) makes a unique statement about the economy that is being made in heaven. Quote this line.

3. Banquo states: "There's husbandry (economy) in heaven;/Their candles (stars) are all out."

4. Actually, Banquo is saying that heaven is saving money by turning out the lights. Write the line in modern English.

4. It's a dark night. There are no stars in the sky.

5. What does Banquo give Fleance to hold?

5. Banquo gives Fleance his dagger and his sword to hold.

6. The hour is late (after midnight) and Banquo is weary and sleepy; yet, he he is unable to sleep. Why can't Banquo sleep?

6. Banquo is unable to sleep, because he is deeply concerned about what Macbeth may be tempted to do to bring about the fulfillment of the prophecy of the witches.

7. Fleance states in his conversation with Banquo: "I have not heard the clock." The setting of Macbeth is eleventh century Scotland. Were there clocks in Scotland at this time?

7. Your answer.

8. Whom does Banquo ask for help in restraining his "cursed thoughts"?

8. Banquo asks for God's help.

9. What Banquo asks appears as a prayer? What is he praying for?

9. Banquo asks God to keep him from thinking the thoughts that come to him while he is resting.

10. What are Banquo's thoughts about?

10. Banquo's thoughts are about the possible evil actions that Macbeth may take to get the throne. It is possible that Banquo has thought about getting the crown for himself; however, Banquo is a good man, who will remain loyal.

11. When Macbeth enters, Banquo shows that he is surprised that Macbeth has not yet gone to bed. What does Banquo ask Macbeth?

11. Banquo asks, "What, sir, not yet at rest?"

12. Where is Duncan at this time?

12. Well pleased and happy, Duncan has gone to bed.

13. Banquo comments about the gift which Duncan has presented to Lady Macbeth. What is the gift?

How valuable were diamonds in eleventh century Scotland?

13. Duncan presented Lady Macbeth with a diamond.

Your answer.

14. The meaning of "largess" is gifts; that of "offices" is servant's quarters. Quote the line which states that Duncan has sent gifts to Macbeth's servants.

14. Banquo tells Macbeth that Duncan has "sent forth great largess to your offices."

15. What words does Banquo use to assure Macbeth that he thinks everything has gone well during this visit of Duncan?

15. Banquo states: "All's well."

16. Banquo then changes the conversation by making two remarks about the witches. What are these two remarks?

16. Banquo states that he dreamed about the witches "last night" and that the witches "have show'd some truth" to Macbeth.

17. Explain "some truth."

17. The witches predicted that Macbeth would be the thane of Cawdor and now Macbeth has become the thane of Cawdor.

18. Has Macbeth been thinking about the witches?

18. Macbeth has thought of little else but the witches.

19. Does Macbeth tell Banquo the truth or a lie in his statement: "I think not of them (the witches)..."?

19. Macbeth is telling a lie. He has thought constantly of the witches and of their prophesies regarding him.

20. At the end of Act I. iii., Macbeth tells Banquo that after they have had time to think about the predictions of the witches, they will speak freely about what has happened. Now, Macbeth again tells Banquo that they will talk about the predictions of the witches when Banquo can find the time.

Why does Macbeth want to talk to Banquo?

20. Banquo, highly respected, is a powerful man in Scotland. Macbeth wants Banquo for a friend, not an enemy.

21. Macbeth speaks to Banquo about having a conversation about the predictions of the witches: "Yet when we can entreat an hour to serve,/We would spend it in some words upon that business,/If you would grant the time.

What answer does Banquo give Macbeth?

21. Banquo tells Macbeth that they will talk when Macbeth has the time, "At your kind'st leisure."

22. Do you see any indication that Macbeth is fully confident that he will be king as he tells Banquo, "If you shall cleave (stick, adhere, cling) to my consent, (interests) when 'tis (when the time comes)/It shall make honor for you"?

22. Macbeth, fully confident, advises Banquo to stick with him and he will be rewarded.

23. What kind of reward does Macbeth promise Banquo?

23. The kind of reward Macbeth promises Banquo is not specified, but it would probably be money, honors, titles, jewels, etc.

24. What conditions does Banquo place upon his tentative support of Macbeth as he says, "I...keep/My bosom franchis'd (free from guilt) and allegiance clear, (allegiance to Duncan firm,...."

24. Although Banquo is willing to talk to Macbeth, Banquo clearly states that he is loyal ("allegiance clear") to Duncan and will do no wrong or evil deed ("keep/My bosom franchis'd). Banquo is willing to talk to Macbeth, but, at the same time, he maintains his loyalty and allegiance to Duncan.

25. In the brief dialogue between Banquo and Macbeth at the beginning of Act II, what do you learn about their regard for each other?

25. Banquo, guessing what Macbeth intends to do, regards Macbeth with caution and suspicion. Macbeth, on the other hand, realizing Banquo's importance, wants Banquo as a friend, not as an enemy.

26. Why is Macbeth staying up so late on this night?

Do you think that Macbeth is even more disturbed, nervous, and fearful about the crime he is to commit, because he has to wait many hours until all the people in the castle are asleep and out of his way?

26. Macbeth is staying up until all within the castle are asleep, so that he can murder Duncan.

Your answer.

27. Is Lady Macbeth fixing a drink for Macbeth?

27. Lady Macbeth is not fixing a drink for Macbeth.

28. Why does Macbeth tell the servant that Lady Macbeth is preparing a drink for him ("Go bid thy mistress, when my drink is ready,/She strike upon the bell.")?

28. To keep the servant unaware of their wicked plot, Macbeth and Lady Macbeth have worked out a prearranged signal, the ringing of a bell by Lady Macbeth. When Macbeth hears this bell, he will know that Lady Macbeth has everything in readiness for the murder of Duncan.

29. For whom has Lady Macbeth been preparing drinks?

29. Lady Macbeth has been preparing drinks for Duncan's attendants (grooms). Lady Macbeth has been giving drugged drinks to the attendants to knock them out. If the grooms are unconscious,

they cannot protect Duncan, they cannot be witnesses to the murder, and they themselves can be blamed for the murder. Macbeth must know when the attendants are unconscious, for it is at this time he must murder Duncan.

30. At the same time that Macbeth is talking to Banquo, what is Lady Macbeth doing?

30. Lady Macbeth is plying the attendants with drugged drinks.

31. What characteristic of Macbeth causes him to see a dagger floating in the air?

31. Macbeth's uncontrollable imagination causes him to see a dagger floating in the air.

32. What are two characteristics of Macbeth that contribute to his downfall?

32. The two factors which contribute to Macbeth's downfall are his uncontrollable imagination and his overpowering ambition, which becomes perverted.

33. What lines show that Macbeth recognizes the possible falseness of this vision of a dagger and what might have caused it?

33. Macbeth asks, "...art thou but/A dagger of the mind, a false creation,/ Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain?"

34. List the three stages of this hallucination.

34. A floating dagger suggests its purpose by presenting its handle to Macbeth. This is the instrument with which to murder Duncan.

A moving dagger leads Macbeth or guides Macbeth to Duncan's room.

A bloody dagger suggests to Macbeth that he has already murdered Duncan.

Many people after seeing an excellent production of Macbeth have stated that they actually saw the dagger on stage. When you see Macbeth, see if a dagger really appears on stage.

35. Explain: "A dagger of the mind."

35. Your answer.

36. Who is goddess of the night, of the underworld, and of evil?

36. Hecate is goddess of the night, of the underwold, and of evil.

37. What lines point to the fact that Macbeth fully realizes the wickedness of the deed he is about to commit?

37. Macbeth states, "Thou [sure] and firm set earth,/Hear not my steps, which [way they] walk, for fear/The very stones prate of my whereabout/And take the present horror from the time,/ Which now suits with it."

38. How does this statement point to the wickedness of Macbeth's murdering Duncan?

38. The murder of Duncan is such an evil deed that even stones of the earth will give an alarm ("prate"), if they hear Macbeth walking to murder Duncan.

39. Explain briefly Macbeth's statement: "Whiles I threat, he lives:/ Words to the heat of deeds too cold breath gives."

39. Macbeth says these words at the end of the dagger scene, just before he goes to murder Duncan. Macbeth is telling himself that while he stands there threatening, Duncan continues to live. If Macbeth continues to talk about the deed, instead of committing the deed, his hot thoughts will turn cold and Macbeth will have talked himself out of doing anything.

40. Explain "I go, and it is done; the bell invites me."

40. Macbeth is now going to murder Duncan. The deed will be done. The signal, the ringing of the bell, tells him that it is now time to do the deed.

41. Macbeth calls on Duncan not to hear the bell as he says, "Hear it not, Duncan; for it is a knell/That summons thee to heaven or to hell."
Explain.

41. The bell is the signal for Macbeth to murder Duncan. When Duncan dies he will go to heaven or to hell.

42. Lady Macbeth appears on stage while Macbeth has gone to murder Duncan. (The murder, following the technique of Greek tragedy, takes place off stage.) Lady Macbeth has been setting the scene for the murder of Duncan by giving strong drinks that are drugged to Duncan's attendants.
Why does Lady Macbeth give these drinks to the attendants?

42. Your answer.

Scene II

43. As Act II. ii. opens, Lady Macbeth states: "That which hath made them drunk hath made me bold;/ What hath quench'd them hath given me fire."
Explain briefly Lady Macbeth's statement.

43. The drinks have made the attendants drunk, but the drinks have made Lady Macbeth "bold." The drinks have "quenched" (put out) the attendants, but the drinks have exhilarated or fired up Lady Macbeth.

Lady Macbeth appears quite nervous and jumpy as she waits for Macbeth to murder Duncan. She is so much on edge that her imagination is running wild. When she hears an owl, she states: "Hark! Peace!/It was the owl that shriek'd the fatal bellman." The "bellman" refers to the custom of the night watchman, who visited prisoners on the night before they were to be executed. Here the owl represents the bellman.

44. What are the sounds heard by Lady Macbeth as she moves stealthily about the room while Macbeth is "about it"?

44. Lady Macbeth hears "...the owl scream and the crickets cry."

45. As Lady Macbeth waits for Macbeth, she thinks of the possibility of something going wrong. She reviews the steps she has taken to prepare for the murder. Explain: "I have drugg'd their possets (drinks made of hot milk, wine, etc.),/That death and nature do contend about them,/Whether they live or die."

45. The attendants of Duncan are out cold. It is difficult to determine by their appearance whether they are dead or alive.

46. Lady Macbeth continues her review of her recent preparations: "I laid their daggers ready; He could not miss 'em."

Where does Lady Macbeth get the daggers?

46. Lady Macbeth takes the daggers from the drunk attendants.

47. Why are these daggers being used to murder Duncan?

47. These daggers belong to the attendants, who will be blamed for the murder of Duncan.

48. Quote Lady Macbeth's statement to the effect that she herself would have killed Duncan if he had not looked like her father.

48. Lady Macbeth states: "Had he not resembled/My father as he slept, I had done 't."

49. What characteristic of Lady Macbeth is revealed through her failure to kill Duncan when she had the chance?

49. Your answer.

50. Explain: "He is about it."

50. Macbeth is now murdering Duncan.

51. What are Lady Macbeth's words which state that the attendant's safeguarding of Duncan is a mockery?

51. Lady Macbeth states: "...the surfeited grooms/Do mock their charge with snores."

52. Why can the safeguarding of Duncan by the attendants (grooms) be called a mockery?

52. The attendants, whose duty it is to guard Duncan, are in a state of drunken stupor.

53. At the beginning of Act II. ii., how is the feeling of intense horror made impressive?

53. Your answer.

54. Macbeth's first words upon returning from Duncan's room are "I have done the deed."

To what deed is Macbeth referring?

54. Macbeth has murdered Duncan.

55. What are Macbeth's feelings immediately after he has murdered Duncan?

55. Macbeth feels deep anguish and remorse.

56. Macbeth then looks at his hands and says, "This is a sorry sight."
Explain Macbeth's comment.

56. Macbeth's hands are bloody. His bloody hands are a symbol of his guilt.

57. Explain Lady Macbeth's reply: "A foolish thought, to say a sorry sight."

57. Your answer.

58. What do the attendants say while Macbeth is in Duncan's room?

58. The attendants say "Murder," "God bless us," and "Amen." They also said their prayers.

59. What lines indicate that the grooms had seen Macbeth in Duncan's room?

59. Macbeth states: "...As they (grooms) had seen me (Macbeth) with these hangman's hands."

60. Macbeth appears deeply agitated because he was unable to say one certain word while he was in Duncan's room.
What is this one word that Macbeth was unable to say?

60. Macbeth was unable to say "Amen."

61. Why is Macbeth unable to say "Amen" at this time when he "had most need of blessing"?

61. Your answer.

62. Macbeth, completely overwrought, tells Lady Macbeth that he heard voices telling him that he would sleep no more.
Quote Macbeth's words.

62. Macbeth states: "'...Glamis hath murder'd sleep, and therefore Cawdor/ Shall sleep no more; Macbeth shall sleep no more.'"

63. Why does Macbeth feel that he will never be able to sleep again?

63. Macbeth has a guilty conscience, which will prevent his sleeping.

64. Shakespeare's plays are rich in figures of speech, especially metaphors. Metaphors are comparisons made without using <u>like</u> or <u>as</u>. In Macbeth's speech about sleep, there are many metaphors.
What does Macbeth say that sleep does for a person?
Explain <u>briefly</u> and <u>simply</u> each part of these lines.

65. Macbeth states: "Sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleave of care...."
Sleep "...The death of each day's life...."
Sleep "...sore labour's bath...."
Sleep "...balm of hurt minds...."
Sleep "...great nature's second course...."
Sleep "...Chief nourisher in life's feast...."
Your answer.

65. Lady Macbeth informs Macbeth that they will become insane if they think about all the implications of the deed they have done.
Quote Lady Macbeth's words.

65. Lady Macbeth advises Macbeth that "These deeds must not be thought/After these ways; so, it will make us mad."

66. When Macbeth states, "'...Glamis hath murder'd sleep, and therefore Cawdor/Shall sleep no more; Macbeth shall sleep no more,'" Lady Macbeth is completely carried away by her imagination, because of the strength and depth of Macbeth's feelings. Lady Macbeth cries out, "Who was it that thus cried?" However, she remains under the spell of Macbeth's words for only a few moments. Almost immediately, Lady Macbeth, facing the reality of the situation, becomes her rational, realistic self and reminds Macbeth of the urgency of the situation.

Lady Macbeth tells Macbeth to do three things. What are these three things?

66. Lady Macbeth tells Macbeth to "Go get some water,/And wash this filthy witness (blood) from your hand." Lady Macbeth, also, orders Macbeth to take the daggers back to Duncan's room.

67. What is Lady Macbeth referring to when she refers to "this filthy witness"?

67. Lady Macbeth is referring to Duncan's blood, which serves as a witness to their crime.

68. Why does Lady Macbeth want the drunken grooms to be smeared with blood?

68. If the grooms are smeared with blood, the guilt of Duncan's murder will supposedly fall on them.

69. What does Macbeth say when Lady Macbeth orders him to take the daggers back to Duncan's room and to smear the grooms with Duncan's blood?

69. Macbeth vehemently declares: "I'll go no more."

70. Why does Macbeth refuse to do what Lady Macbeth has ordered him to do?

70. Macbeth is afraid to think of what he has done. "I am afraid to think what I have done...." Macbeth is afraid of returning to Duncan's room. "...Look on 't again I dare not."

71. When Macbeth refuses to return to Duncan's room, Lady Macbeth calls him a weak coward and states that she will take the daggers back and smear the faces of the grooms with blood.

What are the two statements made by Lady Macbeth that indicate her contempt for Macbeth's so called cowardly actions?

71. Lady Macbeth states: "Infirm of purpose! Give me the daggers." Lady Macbeth is saying that Macbeth is too much of a coward to carry out his plans.

"...'tis the eye of childhood/That fears a painted devil." Lady Macbeth is accusing Macbeth of being fearful or afraid.

72. What does Lady Macbeth plan to do if she sees that Duncan is bleeding?

72. Lady Macbeth plans to smear Duncan's blood on the grooms: "If he do bleed, I'll gild the faces of the grooms...."

73. Macbeth is burdened by the guilt of the blood on his hands. He expresses the depth of his feelings in the following lines: "Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood/Clean from my hand?

73. Macbeth feels that all of the water in the ocean will not remove the blood from his hands. The blood from his hands will turn the green ocean--red. The blood is a symbol of Macbeth's guilt.

No, this my hand will rather/The multitudinous seas incarnadine,/Making the green one red."

Explain how heavily Macbeth feels the weight of the guilt of the blood.

74. What does Lady Macbeth say to Macbeth about his remarks about the blood on his hands?

74. Lady Macbeth says that her hands have blood on them too, but that she is ashamed to be such a coward as Macbeth now appears to be. She says: "My hands are of your colour; but I shame/ To wear a heart so white."

75. How heavily does Lady Macbeth feel the weight of the guilt of the blood on her hands?

75. Lady Macbeth at this time gives little thought to the blood on her hands. She appears to lack completely any feelings of regret or remorse. Her remark, "A little water clears us of this deed," indicates how lightly she regards the blood. Much later, Lady Macbeth imagines that Duncan's blood is still on her hands and this blood is a symbol of her guilt. Later her very soul seems stained with Duncan's blood.

76. What is the difference between the way Macbeth and Lady Macbeth feel and act immediately after the murder of Duncan?

76. There is a great contrast between the feelings and actions of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth during the scene immediately after the murder of Duncan. Macbeth, horrified and completely overwrought with Duncan's blood on his hands, is in a half-crazed mood. Macbeth is frozen in agony as he stares at Duncan's blood on his hands.

On the other hand, Lady Macbeth, realistic and rational, exhibits supreme will and nerve. Lady Macbeth tells Macbeth to carry the daggers back and smear the grooms with Duncan's blood. When Macbeth refuses to return to Duncan's room, Lady Macbeth takes the daggers back and smears the grooms.

Lady Macbeth tells Macbeth to wash the blood from his hands. She tells him that they must go to their room and not be found at the scene of the murder. She tells him to put on his dressing gown and not to be lost "...So poorly...." in his thoughts.

Lady Macbeth is trying to get Macbeth to do the necessary things to cover his guilt instead of standing around thinking wild thoughts and doing nothing. A good indication of Lady Macbeth's feelings is her statement: "A little water clears us of this deed."

77. When Macbeth hears the knocking on the castle door, he says, "Wake Duncan with thy knocking! I would thou couldst!"

What does this statement reveal about Macbeth's feelings at this time?

77. Macbeth, sorry that he has murdered Duncan, expresses the futile wish that Duncan were merely sleeping instead of being dead. If Duncan were sleeping, the knocking on the castle door would awaken him.

78. Determine the time when most of the action in Act II takes place.

78. Most of the action in Act II takes place during the middle of the night or during the dead of the night.

Scene III

79. Duncan had commanded Macduff to report to him early on the day set for Duncan's departure. Macduff is forced to knock on the castle door for some time before he is able to rouse the porter, who opens the door.

What is the effect on Macbeth of this pounding on the castle door by Macduff?

79. Macbeth, fearful and apprehensive, says, "How is't with me, when every noise appalls me?" In other words, every noise makes him even more fearful.

80. Why does it take the porter so long to open the door for Macduff?

80. The porter is still half drunk and half asleep.

81. Who comes with Macduff to the castle?

81. Lennox comes with Macduff to Macbeth's castle.

82. When Macduff starts knocking on the castle door, where are Macbeth and Lady Macbeth?

82. Lady Macbeth has just left the room to take the daggers back to Duncan's room, when the knocking starts. Macbeth, tortured by his guilty feelings is still on stage.

83. Where do Macbeth and Lady Macbeth go before Macduff and Lennox are admitted to the castle?

83. Macbeth and Lady Macbeth go to their bedroom, before Macduff and Lennox are admitted to the castle.

84. What makes the porter finally decide that he is not really in hell?

84. The porter decides that he is not in hell, because the castle is cold: "But this place is too cold for hell."

85. The porter finally opens the door and admits Macduff and Lennox. The half-drunk, half-asleep porter takes some time to get to the door after the knocking has started. Macduff asks the porter if he has been sleeping so late because he stayed up so late the night before.

Quote the line in which Macduff questions the porter about his late hours.

85. Macduff asks, "Was it so late, friend, ere you went to bed,/That you do lie so late?"

86. The porter tells Macduff, "...we were carousing till the second cock...."
What time did the porter and the others in the castle go to bed?

86. The people in the castle went to bed about three o'clock in the morning.

87. Macduff asks the porter if Macbeth has arisen. Quote Macduff's question.

87. Macduff asks, "Is thy master stirring?"

88. Has Macbeth been to bed at all?

88. Macbeth has not been to bed.

89. When Macduff sees Macbeth approaching, he states: "Our knocking has awak'd him; here he comes."
Explain this quotation in your own words.

89. Macduff states that the knocking on the door has awakened Macbeth.

90. Macbeth is having a difficult time as he attempts to play the role of an innocent man. Macbeth escorts Macduff to the door of Duncan's room, which Macduff enters to awaken Duncan. During this time, Lennox asks Macbeth if Duncan is leaving the castle on this day. Macbeth tells Lennox that Duncan had planned to leave on this day.
Quote Macbeth's exact answer.

90. Macbeth states: "He does;--he did appoint so."

91. Lennox then makes comments to Macbeth about the ominous manifestations of nature observed during the stormy weather of the previous night. Strong winds blew the chimneys down; there was an earthquake. Lamentings and strange screams of death and the prophesying of terrible events were heard. Nature enjoying a close harmony with man, parallels its action with the action of man. When man resorts to violence, so does nature.
What is Macbeth's line that follows the comments of Lennox about the manifestations of nature?

91. Macbeth says, "'Twas a rough night.

92. Macbeth's comment about the weather could be about the weather, but it is more likely that Macbeth is thinking how "rough" the night before was for him as he murdered Duncan.
What is Macbeth referring to as he states: "'Twas a rough night"?

92. Your answer.

93. Macduff rushes out of Duncan's room to report that Duncan has been murdered.
Quote Macduff's words.

93. "Confusion (destruction) now, hath made his masterpiece!/Most sacrilegious murder hath broke ope/The Lord's anointed temple, and stole thence/The life

State Macduff's words in your own words.

o' th' building (soul of body)!"
Duncan has been murdered.

94. Macbeth pretends not to understand what Macduff has just stated.
What question does Macbeth ask?

94. Macbeth asks, "What is't you say? The life?"

95. Macduff then tells Lennox and Macbeth to go into the room and see for themselves.
What is the next thing that Macduff does?

95. Macduff arouses all within the castle.

96. Lady Macbeth rushes on stage to demand a reason for all the noise and confusion.
What does Macduff tell Lady Macbeth?

96. Macduff tells Lady Macbeth the news is so horrible that it would kill her if she knew: "The repetition in a woman's ear/Would murder as it fell."

97. As Banquo enters, who tells him that Duncan has been murdered?

97. Macduff tells Banquo that Duncan has been murdered. "Our royal master's murder'd!"

98. What does Lady Macbeth ask when she hears Macduff tell Banquo that Duncan has been murdered?

98. Lady Macbeth asks, "What, in our house?"

99. Many people in Dallas, Los Angeles, and Memphis must have said this same thing in recent years! However, many more people responded with the same kind of statement that Banquo makes here.
Quote Banquo's words.
Explain simply what Banquo means.

99. Banquo says that this murder is "Too cruel anywhere."
Your answer.

100. Macbeth returns from Duncan's room to speak six lines (96-100).
What does Macbeth say?

100. Macbeth says, "Had I but died an hour before this chance,/I had liv'd a blessed time; for, from this instant,/ There's nothing serious in mortality. All is but toys; renown and grace is dead;/The wine of life is drawn, and the mere lees/Is left this vault to brag of.'

101. When the sons of Duncan enter the room, Donalbain asks, "What is amiss?"
What is Donalbain asking?

101. Donalbain is asking, "What's wrong?"

102. Who says, "Your royal father's murder'd"?

102. Macduff tells Donalbain that his father has been murdered.

103. What do you think of Malcolm's question, "O, by whom?"

103. Your answer.

104. Lennox gives the reasons why he thinks Duncan's attendants murdered Duncan.

List these reasons.

104. The attendants' hands and faces were smeared with blood. Their daggers, bloody and unwiped, were on their pillows. "They star'd and were distracted...." Since the attendants were drunk, some people would be inclined to think that they killed the king while they were drunk and unaware of what they were doing.

105. How does Lady Macbeth make the attendants appear guilty of the murder of Duncan?

105. Lady Macbeth saw to it that the attendants were drunk and drugged. Their condition might be used as a reason for their murdering Duncan. She smeared them with Duncan's blood. She placed the bloody daggers of the grooms on their pillows.

106. Macbeth amazes the group of people by stating, "O, yet I do repent me of my fury,/That I did kill them." Macduff asks Macbeth why he killed the attendants.

Quote Macduff's question.

106. Macduff coldly asks, "Wherefore did you so?"

107. Macbeth in lines 115-122 tells Macduff why he killed the attendants.

What does Macbeth say his reasons were?

107. Macbeth tries to make the people believe that his great love for Duncan caused him to lose his self-control, when he saw the murdered Duncan. Macbeth says that his emotions ran away with him, when he viewed the villains, who had murdered the good King Duncan, whom he loved so dearly.

Macbeth asks, "Who can be wise, amaz'd, temp'rate and furious,/Loyal and neutral, in a moment? Who could refrain/That had a heart to love, and in that heart/Courage to make 's love known?"

108. What are the real reasons why Macbeth killed the attendants?

108. The attendants, roused from their drunken stupor, had seen Macbeth in Duncan's room. "...they had seen me with these hangman's hands." Macbeth wants to be certain that they don't talk. Macbeth wants to further increase their apparent blame for the murder. Macbeth wants to remove any suspicions from himself, to avert suspicion by accusing others.

109. Had Macbeth planned to kill the grooms or was this a sudden impulse that he followed, because he was so fearful of being found out?

109. Your answer.

110. Macbeth faces the great problem of behaving as an innocent man when Duncan's murder is discovered. Does he succeed in behaving as an innocent man?

110. Your answer.

111. Lady Macbeth, also, faces the problem of behaving as though she had nothing to do with the murder.
Does Lady Macbeth succeed in her effort?

111. Your answer.

112. Does Lady Macbeth do a better job of hiding her guilt than Macbeth?

112. Your answer.

113. Who succeeds better in showing surprise and sorrow when Duncan is found murdered, Macbeth or Lady Macbeth?

113. Your answer.

114. Does Lady Macbeth know that Macbeth is going to kill the grooms? Does she include their murder in her plans?

114. Murdering the grooms was not in Lady Macbeth's plans. Apparently, Macbeth killed the grooms because of a sudden guilty impulse. Macbeth is trying to protect himself and at the same time make the grooms appear guilty.

115. Just at this time, Lady Macbeth faints. Does this act seem out of character for her? Explain why she faints.

115. If Lady Macbeth knew the grooms were to be murdered, the faint was faked. If she didn't know that Macbeth was going to murder the grooms, she could have fainted from shock. Lady Macbeth could have fainted deliberately to draw attention from Macbeth.

116. Does Macbeth act wisely in killing the grooms?

116. Macbeth makes sure that the grooms cannot talk, but he causes some of the noblemen to question his motive in killing the grooms. Macbeth lays himself open to suspicion.

117. Malcolm asks Donalbain: "Why do we hold our tongues,/That most may claim this argument for ours?"
Explain.

117. Malcolm asks why he and his brother remain quiet and, thereby, permit these people to think that they (the brothers) regard the attendants as the murderers.

118. Donalbain asks Malcolm: "What should be spoken here, where our fate,/ Hid in an auger-hole (obscure place), may rush and seize us?"
Explain.

118. Donalbain feels that it would be dangerous for them to speak freely in this remote area, where they could be murdered as their father has been.

119. Donalbain feels that they should leave Macbeth's castle and Scotland immediately, because of the great danger they face. Donalbain also feels that now is not the time to weep for their murdered father.
Quote Donalbain's words.

119. Donalbain states: "Our tears are not yet brew'd."
Malcolm, also, agrees that <u>now</u> is not the time for a sorrow that will immobilize them; instead, they must move quickly to avoid being murdered.

120. Explain Banquo's suggestion that "...when we have our naked frailties hid,/That suffer in exposure, let us meet/And question this most bloody piece of work,/To know it further."

120. The people, still wearing only their night clothes, are exposed to the cold temperature in the castle. Banquo suggests that they get dressed and meet later to investigate the murder.

121. Banquo, stating that fears and suspicions trouble all of the people within the castle, vows to fight the unidentified murderer.
Quote Banquo's words.

121. Banquo states: "Fears and scruples (suspicions) shake us. In the great hand of God I stand, and thence/Against the undivulg'd pretence I fight/Of treasonous malice."

122. Macbeth suggests that everyone dress quickly and meet in the hall.
Quote Macbeth's words.

122. Macbeth suggests, "Let's briefly (quickly) put on manly readiness,/And meet i' th' hall together."

123. Malcolm and Donalbain decide that they will not go to this meeting. Malcolm states: "...To show an unfelt sorrow is an office/Which the false man does easy."
Explain Malcolm's statement.

123. Malcolm says that it's easy for a false man to pretend sorrow.

124. Do the sons of Duncan appear to be apprehensive about what may happen to them?

124. Your answer.

125. Where are Duncan's sons going for safety?

125. Donalbain is going to Ireland. Malcolm is going to England.

126. Why don't the two sons of Duncan go to one place together?

126. It would be more difficult for a murderer to kill both of them if they are separated. "...our separated fortune/Shall keep us both the safer."

127. Think about the situation in which Malcolm and Donalbain find themselves. Are they risking an element of danger, no matter what they do? If they stay in Scotland, they, too, may be murdered. If they flee, they may be accused of the murder of Duncan. Do you think that Malcolm and Donalbain are acting wisely to leave Scotland?

127. Your answer.

128. Explain: "Where we are,/There's daggers in men's smiles; the near in blood;/The nearer bloody."

128. Here in Macbeth's castle, the false smile is a front for an evil heart that would murder the sons of Duncan. The closer the blood ties with Duncan, the greater is the danger of a person's being murdered.

129. Malcolm says: "This murderous shaft that's shot/Hath not yet lighted, and our safest way/Is to avoid the aim."
Explain.

129. The murderer, who killed Duncan, will try to kill his sons in order to gain the throne. The safest thing for the sons to do is to get away to avoid being murdered.

130. Explain: "...let us not be dainty of leave-taking,/But shift away."

130. Malcolm suggests to Donalbain that they forget the social amenities (Good-by, I had a nice time, etc.). Malcolm suggests that they sneak away quickly and quietly.

131. Why do some people suspect that Malcolm and Donalbain killed their father?

131. People who run away from the scene of a crime are usually suspected.

132. Do Malcolm and Donalbain play into Macbeth's hands by fleeing from Scotland?

132. Your answer.

133. Do you believe that Macbeth knew Malcolm and Donalbain would flee, that they would be charged with their father's death, and that he (Macbeth) would be named king?

133. Your answer.

Scene IV

134. When Macduff enters, he is questioned by Ross, who is eager to know if Duncan's murderer has been identified.
Quote the words of Ross.

134. Ross asks Macduff, "Is't known who did this more than bloody deed?"

135. According to Macduff, who killed Duncan?

135. Macduff states: "Those that Macbeth hath slain (the attendants)" are the murderers of Duncan.

136. Ross asks Macduff what reason the attendants had for murdering Duncan.
Quote the words of Ross.

136. Ross asks, "What good could they pretend?"

137. What answer does Macduff give Ross?

137. Macduff states: "They were suborn'd (hired killers)."

138. Macduff tells Ross that since the sons of Duncan have fled, they are being blamed for the murder of their father.
Quote Macduff's words.

138. Macduff states, "...the King's two sons,/Are stol'n away and fled; which puts upon them/Suspicion of the deed."

139. Explain Ross' statement to Macduff: "Thriftless ambition, that will ravin up/Thine own life's means!"

139. The ambition that destroys the means by which it thrives is wasted. In other words, ambition is wasted when it consumes the means by which it thrives. Ross is saying that the sons of Duncan, who were ambitious, have wasted their efforts by murdering their father. They will never be kings.

140. About whom is Ross talking?

140. Ross is talking about the sons of Duncan, Malcolm and Donalbain.

141. Ross then states that Macbeth will probably be chosen king of Scotland.
Quote the words of Ross.

141. "Then 'tis most like/The sovereignty will fall upon Macbeth."

142. Macduff tells Ross that Macbeth has already been chosen king and has gone to Scone (pronounced Scoon) to be crowned. Scone is the place where Scottish kings were traditionally crowned.
Quote the words of Macduff.

142. "He (Macbeth) is already nam'd, and gone to Scone/To be invested."

143. Why is Macduff going to his home at Fife instead of going to see Macbeth crowned at Scone?

143. Your answer.

144. Where is Duncan's body taken to be be buried?

144. Duncan's body is taken to Colmekill, the burial place of Scottish royalty.

145. Characterize Macbeth as he appears in Act I.

145. In Act I, Macbeth is observed as a strong, brave, fearless soldier. He is trustworthy and loyal to his king and country. Macbeth first appears as a nobleman (thane of Glamis), as an honorable gentleman, as a fearless soldier (general), and as a man without a blemish on his record.

146. At the end of Act II, what kind of a person has Macbeth become?

146. At the end of Act II, Macbeth, because of his uncontrollable ambition, which has become perverted through the temptation of the witches and the influence of his wife, has murdered good King Duncan, his kinsman, who had heaped honors and wealth upon him. Macbeth has lost his courage; he is a cowardly man, who lives with fear. He can be called a traitor, a murderer, and a liar. He has become a scheming, deceptive, dishonorable, weak-willed man.

Act III

Scene I

Banquo opens Scene I with a soliloquy which reveals that he suspects Macbeth has become the king of Scotland by murdering Duncan: "Thou hast it now.../and I fear,/ Thou play'dst most foully for 't...."

Macbeth has sufficient motivation to have Banquo murdered. Among the reasons why Macbeth would like to get rid of Banquo are the following:

Since Banquo was with Macbeth when the witches made their predictions, Macbeth knows that Banquo has reason to suspect him of murdering Duncan. Macbeth said, "Our fears in Banquo/Stick deep...." and "There is none but he/Whose being I do fear...." Banquo could inform others in Scotland about the predictions of the witches.

Banquo, courageous and dauntless, has "...a wisdom that doth guide his valor/To act in safety." Banquo has the wisdom to guide him to act safely.

Banquo, a good man, does not trust the witches, instruments of the devil.

Macbeth in Act II had asked Banquo to join him, to be on his side. Macbeth now realizes that Banquo will not do evil.

The witches have predicted that Banquo's descendants--not Macbeth's--will reign in Scotland. The idea of Banquo's descendants ruling Scotland is especially galling to Macbeth.

Macbeth invites Banquo to the state banquet, which is to be held on this night. Macbeth, who has made up his mind to have Banquo murdered, then asks three questions to learn about Banquo's plans for the day.

"Ride you this afternoon?"

"Is't far you ride?"

"Goes Fleance with you?"

Macbeth, consulting with two murderers, advises them to kill Fleance, too, because Macbeth wants to make sure that Banquo's descendants do not rule Scotland. Macbeth convinces the murderers that Banquo--not he--is responsible for their misfortunes.

Banquo and Fleance go for a horseback ride, not knowing that Macbeth has hired murderers to kill them when they return from their ride.

Scene II

In Scene II, Macbeth and Lady Macbeth appear to be miserable, insecure, and fearful. The expected joys of kingship have not materialized.

Scene III

Although Macbeth talks to only two murderers, three appear at the scene. The identity of the third murderer has been debated for over four hundred years. Could the third murderer have been Macbeth?

After their horseback ride, Banquo and Fleance dismount some distance from the castle to take a short cut to the palace. Such a procedure was customary at this time. Banquo is killed, but Fleance escapes. It is still possible for Banquo's descendants to become kings of Scotland.

Scene III marks the climax as well as the turning point in Macbeth. Macbeth has been building up a series of successes up to the murder of Banquo, but from this point on, he faces one failure after another. The escape of Fleance marks the beginning of the end of Macbeth's successes.

Scene IV

The noblemen assembled in the banquet hall are supposedly friends of Macbeth, who regards those not present as enemies. The First Murderer comes to the door of the banquet hall, where he tells Macbeth that Banquo is dead and that Fleance has escaped.

The ghost of Banquo makes its first appearance at the banquet when Macbeth states that Banquo is not present because of unkindness. The ghost of Banquo appears twice at the banquet, each time after Macbeth mentions Banquo's name, but only Macbeth with his uncontrollable imagination sees the ghost. Macbeth, horrified by the appearance of the ghost, reveals information that leads the noblemen to suspect Macbeth is a murderer. Lady Macbeth, who explains Macbeth's strange outbursts by saying that he is ill, succeeds in jolting Macbeth back to reality with harsh words. The ghost appears for the second time, when Macbeth proposes a toast to Banquo. Macbeth launches himself into another fit of derangement, during which he reveals information about his crimes. Lady Macbeth ends this dangerous situation by ordering the guests to leave immediately. Macbeth is unnerved by his sense of guilt and by his fear of being

found out. During this scene, Lady Macbeth attempts a three-way control over Macbeth, the guests, and herself.

After the guests leave, Macbeth reveals that he has spies in the homes of all the noblemen. He also reveals that he is now completely dependent upon the witches and that he has reached the point of no return. At this point, several indications of Macbeth's degeneration of character have become evident.

Macbeth suspects Macduff of disloyalty and threatens vengeance.

Macbeth keeps spies in the homes of the noblemen.

Macbeth determines to seek out the witches for advice.

Macbeth says that it is easier to continue in crime than to retrace his footsteps.

Macbeth is subjected to hallucinations in two scenes, the dagger scene and the ghost scene. There is some evidence to point to the fact that Macbeth shows a more serious state of nerves in the ghost scene than he does in the dagger scene.

> The dagger scene occurs in the dark, a time when it is easier for a person's imagination to go out of control. Macbeth was alone at the time. The ghost appeared in a lighted banquet hall that was filled with people.
>
> The dagger scene occurs when Macbeth is getting ready to commit his first crime. This is an especially tense time for Macbeth. The ghost appears when Macbeth feels safe with Banquo supposedly out of the way.
>
> When the dagger appears, Macbeth feels that the dagger may be an illusion, but he really feels that the ghost is there in the room.

The ghost could have appeared only to a person on the verge of a mental crack-up; the dagger could have appeared to anyone under the same circumstances.

Scene V

Scene V is usually omitted from stage productions of Macbeth. According to leading Shakespearean critics, this scene was not written by Shakespeare, but was added later for a supernatural touch, which delighted audiences of this period.

In this scene, Hecate, the chief of witches, is angry with the witches, because they dared "...To trade and traffic with Macbeth...." without consulting her. Hecate

tells the witches that Macbeth will come the next day to the pit of Acheron (hell), where they will lead him to destroy himself completely.

Scene VI

This quiet and peaceful scene at Macbeth's castle at Forres (formerly Duncan's castle) follows violent scenes. This scene provides for a lapse of time and it, also, provides information about current conditions in Scotland. The ironic remarks of Lennox indicate that he knows the truth about Macbeth.

Malcolm and Macduff are at the court of Edward, the Confessor, King of England, to get military support for an invasion of Scotland.

Macbeth

Act III

Scene I

1. Scene I opens at Forres, where Macbeth now occupies the former castle of Duncan. Who is the first character to speak?

1. Banquo is the first character to speak.

2. This opening speech by Banquo is a soliloquy. In what ways does it meet the definition of a soliloquy?

2. Your answer.

3. Banquo's soliloquy at the opening of this scene indicates that Banquo could be a dangerous enemy for Macbeth. List the reasons up to this point that indicate Macbeth has sufficient motivation to have Banquo murdered.

3. Banquo suspects that Macbeth has acquired the throne of Scotland by murdering Duncan. Banquo has not been taken in by the withces. Macbeth has placed his trust in the witches, but Banquo does not trust these instruments of the devil. Macbeth had asked Banquo about being on his (Macbeth's) side in Act II. Now realizing that Banquo will not stoop to his evil designs, Macbeth feels that he will be safer if he eliminates Banquo. The witches have predicted that Banquo's descendants, not Macbeth's, will be kings of Scotland. The idea of Banquo's descendants being kings is especially galling to Macbeth.

4. What do you feel is the greatest reason or the highest point of motivation Macbeth has for having Banquo murdered?

4. Your answer.

5. What action interrupts Banquo's soliloquy?

5. Banquo's soliloquy is interrupted by the entry of Macbeth as king, Lady Macbeth as queen, and court attendants. This entry is made with royal formality as trumpets sound.

6. How do King Macbeth and his queen treat Banquo?

6. Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are friendly, gracious, kind, cordial, etc.

7. Macbeth announces a special event that is to be held on this night.
What is this event?

7. A formal dinner (banquet) is to be held on this night.

8. Who is to be the guest of honor at this banquet?

8. Banquo is to be the guest of honor at the banquet.

9. Macbeth in having what seems to be a friendly conversation with Banquo, asks three questions of Banquo.
Quote these three questions.

9. "Ride you this afternoon?"
"Is't far you ride?"
"Goes Fleance with you?"

10. Explain Macbeth's three questions and Banquo's answers.

10. Macbeth is asking Banquo if he is going for a ride, if he is going to ride far, and if Fleance is going with him. Banquo replies that he is going for a ride, that unless he has a fast horse, he will not get back to the castle until an hour or two after dark, and that Fleance is going with him.

11. Since Macbeth knows that Banquo will be dead before the banquet begins, why does Macbeth say to Banquo: "Fail not our feast"?

11. Your answer.

12. Does Banquo promise to attend the banquet?
Quote his answer.

12. Banquo replies, "My lord, I will not." Banquo is stating that he will not fail to come to the banquet.

13. What does Macbeth do as soon as Banquo leaves.

13. Macbeth dismisses all of the attendants except one.

14. What instructions does Macbeth give to the remaining attendant?

14. Macbeth instructs the attendant to get the two men who are waiting outside the palace gate.

15. Left alone, what does Macbeth do?

15. Macbeth delivers a soliloquy, during which he states his present fears and troubles.

16. What does Macbeth mean when he states: "To be thus is nothing,/But to be safely thus"?

16. Since Macbeth feels unsafe on the throne, being king means nothing to him.

17. Why doesn't Macbeth feel safe on the throne?

17. Macbeth fears that Banquo, noble and courageous, knows too much and will expose him as a murderer.

18. Explain: "...our fears in Banquo/ Stick deep...."

18. Your answer.

19. Who is "our"?

19. Your answer.

20. Explain: "...in his (Banquo's) royalty of nature/Reigns that which would be fear'd; 'tis much he (Banquo) dares...."

20. Macbeth expects Banquo to be fearless in taking a daring action to avenge the murder of Duncan, because Banquo is noble and courageous.

21. Explain: "...to that dauntless temper of his mind,/He (Banquo) hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour/ To act in safety."

21. In addition to being fearless, Banquo has the wisdom to act courageously but also safely. Banquo will not act rashly and, thereby, endanger himself or his cause.

22. Who is the one person, the only person, that Macbeth fears? Why?

22. Your answer.

23. Explain: "...under him (Banquo)/ My genius is rebuk'd, as, it is said,/ Mark Antony's was by Caesar (Octavius Caesar, not Julius Caesar)."

23. Your answer.

24. "He (Banquo) chid the sisters/When first they put the name of king upon me (Macbeth)...." Explain.

24. Your answer.

25. "...They (witches) hail'd him (Banquo) father to a line of kings." Explain.

25. Your answer.

26. Explain: "Upon my head (Macbeth's) they (witches) plac'd a fruitless crown,/ And put a barren sceptre in my gripe,/ Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand,/No son of mine succeeding."

26. Your answer.

27. Macbeth, after thinking about the predictions of the witches about Banquo (Banquo's sons shall be kings) and then thinking about his murder of Duncan, decides that he has sinned, not to benefit himself, but to benefit the sons of Banquo.

Quote these lines.

27. Macbeth states: "If't be so,/For Banquo's issue have I fil'd (defiled my soul) my mind...."

28. Write in your words a summary of Macbeth's thoughts as he goes over in his mind everything he has done and as he considers the fact that what he has done will make kings of Banquo's sons (lines 65-70).

28. "For Banquo's issue have I fil'd my mind;/For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd;/Put rancours in the vessel of my peace/Only for them; and mine eternal jewel/Given to the common enemy of man,/To make them kings, the [seed] of Banquo kings!"

Macbeth states that he has defiled

his soul, he has murdered Duncan, he is now filled with bitter hate and malice, and he has sold his soul to the devil. All of these things Macbeth has done to make kings of Banquo's issue.

29. Rather than make Banquo's sons kings, Macbeth calls upon Fate to fight on his side in a fight to the death.
Quote these lines.

29. Macbeth says, "Rather than so, come fate into the list,/And champion me to th' utterance!"

30. Whose entry ends this soliloquy?

30. The entry of the attendant with two murderers ends this soliloquy.

31. Has Macbeth seen these murderers before this time? If so, when?

31. Macbeth had seen the murderers the day before.

32. The Second Murderer says that he has suffered so much that he doesn't care what he does to get even.
Quote the words of the Second Murderer.

32. The Second Murderer says, "I am one, my liege,/Whom the vile blows and buffets of the world/Hath so incens'd that I am reckless what/I do to spite the world."

33. The First Murderer states that he is so tired of living that he is willing to risk his life to improve his station in life.
Quote his words.

33. The First Murderer says, "And I another/So weary with disasters, tugg'd with fortune,/That I would set my life on any chance,/To mend it or be rid on't."

34. Macbeth again reminds the murderers that Banquo is their enemy. Macbeth, also, tells the murderers that his (Macbeth's) life is threatened by Banquo. Macbeth then tells the murderers that he could have Banquo executed by merely ordering his execution.
Quote the lines that state these things.

34. Macbeth states: "Both of you/Know Banquo was your enemy." The two murderers agree with this statement. Macbeth continues the conversation by saying, "...I could/With barefac'd power sweep him from my sight/And bid my will avouch it...."

35. Macbeth explains to the murderers that he cannot order Banquo's execution, because he and Banquo have mutual friends. These powerful mutual friends would object to Banquo's execution.
Quote these lines.

35. Macbeth explains, "...yet I must not,/For certain friends that are both his and mine,/Whose loves I may not drop but wail his fall/Who I myself struck down...."

36. Macbeth tells the murderers that since he himself cannot get rid of Banquo, he is asking them to murder Banquo. He, also, indicates that he doesn't want the people to know about this affair for several reasons.
Quote these lines.

36. Macbeth says, "...and thence it is,/That I to your assistance do make love,/Masking the business from the common eye/For sundry weighty reasons."

37. Macbeth tells the murderers when to murder Banquo. When?

37. Banquo and Fleance are to be murdered on this very night: "...for't must be done to-night...."

38. Where is the murder to be committed?

38. The murders are to take place some distance from the palace: "...And something from the palace...."

39. Why is it necessary that Banquo be murdered some distance from the palace?

39. The murders are to be committed some distance from the palace, so that Macbeth will not be blamed.

40. Of what caution does Macbeth remind the murderers?
Quote Macbeth's words.

40. Macbeth cautions: "...I require a clearness...leave no rubs nor botches in the work--"

41. Who else is to be murdered?

41. Fleance is, also, to be murdered.

42. Why does Macbeth want Fleance murdered?

42. The witches have predicted that Banquo's sons will be kings. Fleance is Banquo's only son. If both Banquo and Fleance are murdered, the prediction of the witches cannot come true.

43. Explain: "Banquo, thy soul's flight,/If it find heaven, must find it out to-night."

43. When Banquo is murdered on this night, his soul will leave this world. Banquo's soul must go to heaven on this night, if it is to go there.

Scene II

44. Lady Macbeth sends a servant to summon Macbeth. She appears deeply remorseful and melancholy as she awaits Macbeth. Lady Macbeth states: "Naught's had, all's spent/Where our desire is got without content (contentment)."

44. Lady Macbeth feels that she has nothing as queen, since she has no peace of mind. When one spends all and is not contented, he has nothing.

45. What have the Macbeths spent?

45. Your answer.

46. Why are they not contented?

46. Your answer.

47. Why do they have nothing ("Naught")?

47. Your answer.

48. Lady Macbeth states: "Tis safer to be that which we destroy/Than by destruction, dwell in doubtful joy."
Whom ("which") have the Macbeths destroyed?

48. The Macbeths have destroyed (murdered) Duncan.

49. Why is Duncan safe?

49. Duncan is now safe in his grave, where he no longer must fear being murdered or fear wars, treason, invasion, etc.

50. What does Lady Macbeth mean by "doubtful joy"?

50. Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are both unhappy.

51. Is it because of the destruction of Duncan that the Macbeths are unhappy?

51. Macbeth and Lady Macbeth had expected to find great happiness on the throne; however, their expectations have not materialized. Both of them feel insecure and unsafe. They fear that their evils may be brought to light. The destruction of Duncan, the beginning of their evil deeds, has led to another and another evil deed.

52. Lady Macbeth chides Macbeth for spending much time by himself brooding over the murder of Duncan.
Quote her words.

52. Lady Macbeth asks, "...why do you keep alone,/Of sorriest fancies your companions making,/Using those thoughts which should indeed have died/With them they think on?"

53. Lady Macbeth gives Macbeth some good advice, which is still worth listening to today. She tells him that he should not worry about problems which have no solution. In other words, Lady Macbeth tells Macbeth not to worry about things that he can do nothing about.
Quote Lady Macbeth's words.

53. Lady Macbeth advises, "Things without all remedy/Should be without regard; what's done is done."

54. Explain Macbeth's reference to a snake: "We have [scotch'd] (wounded) the snake, not kill'd it;/She'll close and be herself; whilst our poor malice/Remains in danger of her former tooth."

54. Your answer.

55. What similar reference about a snake is made in Julius Caesar?

55. In Julius Caesar, Act II. i. 32-34, Brutus in a soliloquy, comments upon Caesar's ambition, which the conspirators fear: "...And therefore think him as a serpent's egg/Which, hatch'd, would as his kind, grow mischievous,/And kill him in the shell."

56. Lady Macbeth has been trying to comfort Macbeth, but he refuses to be comforted. He states that heaven and earth can both disintegrate before he will accept this fear of being murdered (poisoned) when he is eating a meal. Macbeth, also, complains about his nightly nightmares.
Quote Macbeth's words.

56. Macbeth states: "But let the frame of things disjoint, both the worlds (heaven and earth) suffer,/Ere we will eat our meal in fear and sleep/In the affliction of these terrible dreams/That shake us nightly."

57. Macbeth indicates that he'd rather be dead than to live with his present troubles.
Quote Macbeth's words.

57. Macbeth states: "Better be with the dead/Whom we, to gain our peace, have sent to peace,/Than on the torture of the mind to lie/In restless ecstasy (frenzy)."

58. Macbeth enumerates a list of his troubles, ones which no longer trouble Duncan.
Quote Macbeth's words.

58. Macbeth states: "Duncan is in his grave;/After life's fitful fever he sleeps well./Treason has done his worst; nor steel, nor poison,/Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing/Can touch him further."

59. Does Macbeth appear to envy Duncan now?

59. Macbeth envies Duncan now.

60. Why does Macbeth envy Duncan?

60. Your answer.

61. In Act I. v. 63ff., Lady Macbeth advises Macbeth how he should act in the presence of Duncan during his state visit to Macbeth's castle.
Quote Lady Macbeth's advice.

61. Lady Macbeth advises Macbeth to "...bear welcome in your eye,/Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent flower,/But be the serpent under 't."

62. In Act III. ii., Lady Macbeth advises Macbeth "Be bright and jovial among your guests to-night."
Macbeth's reply reminds the audience of Lady Macbeth's lines in Act I. v. 63ff. Quote Macbeth's reply.

62. Macbeth tells Lady Macbeth that he shall be "bright and jovial" and he, also, advises Lady Macbeth to be "bright and jovial." Macbeth then tells Lady Macbeth to pay special attention to Banquo: "Let your remembrance apply to Banquo;/Present him eminence both with eye and tongue."

63. This scene reveals Lady Macbeth as an unhappy, remorseful queen, who has found no peace of mind in a violent way of life, which she is responsible for starting. Trying to conceal her mental anguish, Lady Macbeth seeks to comfort and strengthen Macbeth.
Write in your own words the lines which Lady Macbeth speaks as she tries to comfort Macbeth.
Macbeth has shown his love for his wife by staying away from her so as to spare her the revolting details of Banquo's murder. Quote a line that indicates that Macbeth has been spending much time alone.

63. Your answer.

Your answer.

64. As Lady Macbeth tells Macbeth again to forget the past, he says, "O, full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife!"
Explain the feelings of a person who has a mind "full of scorpions."

64. Your answer.

65. The great problem that continues to bother Macbeth is the prediction of the witches that Banquo will establish

65. Lady Macbeth replies: "But in them nature's copy's not eterne (eternal)."

a line of Scottish kings. When Macbeth tells Lady Macbeth, "...Banquo and his Fleance lives," Lady Macbeth replies that they will not live forever. Quote this line.

66. Macbeth responds to Lady Macbeth's statement by saying that Banquo and Fleance can be reached as he drops a hint about "A deed of dreadful note" to be done on this night.
What is this deed?

66. Macbeth has planned for the murderers to murder Banquo and Fleance on this night.

67. When Lady Macbeth asks about the deed, Macbeth replies: "Be innocent of the knowledge, dearest chuck,/Till thou applaud the deed."
Explain this line.

67. Macbeth doesn't want Lady Macbeth to know about the murders until they have been committed.

68. Macbeth, during this conversation with Lady Macbeth, lapses into two separate speeches filled with ominous imagery. These speeches serve to build an atmosphere of weird horror, which permeates the play. Shakespeare creates the dramatic atmosphere needed for the murder through the use of imagery. The creation of a dramatic atmosphere helped to make up for the inadequate stage facilities of the Elizabethan Period.
Cite examples of imagery in the two speeches.

68. Your answer.

69. Does Lady Macbeth have a part in the murder of Banquo?

69. Lady Macbeth does not have a part in the murder of Banquo; however, since Lady Macbeth is directly responsible for Macbeth's murdering Duncan, she must bear the guilt for all of the subsequent murders. Lady Macbeth is responsible for starting Macbeth on the road to evil

70. Does Lady Macbeth know that Macbeth has hired two murderers to kill Banquo and Fleance?

70. Lady Macbeth does not know that Macbeth has hired murderers to kill Banquo and Fleance.

Scene III

71. Although Macbeth talks to only two murderers, three murderers appear at the scene of the murder. For over four hundred years, the identity of this third murderer has been debated.
Who do you think the Third Murderer is?

71. Your answer.

72. What reason does the Third Murderer give for joining the other two murderers?

72. The Third Murderer states that Macbeth told him to join them.

73. What is the time of Banquo's murder? Quote the lines.

73. ".../The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day."

74. In your words, what is the time?

74. Banquo is murdered almost at sunset.

75. Which murderer first hears the approach of riders?

75. The Third Murderer first hears the approach of riders.

76. Explain: "His horses go about."

76. The riders dismount about a mile from the palace and walk their horses in.

77. What reasons can you give for not having the horses on stage?

77. Your answer.

78. Banquo makes a comment about the weather as he walks along.
What does Banquo say?

78. Banquo states: "It will be rain to-night."

79. When the First Murderer says, "Let it come down," is he talking about the rain?

79. The First Murderer is not talking about rain coming down. He is talking about the daggers coming down to murder Banquo and Fleance.

80. When Banquo and Fleance are attacked, what does Banquo tell Fleance to do?

80. Banquo tells Fleance to get away so that he may seek revenge later: "Fly, good Fleance, fly, fly, fly!/ Thou mayst revenge."

81. To whom is Banquo talking when he says, "O, slave!"?

81. Your answer.

82. When Fleance escapes, the Second Murderer remarks: "We have lost/Best half of our affair."
Explain this statement.

82. Your answer.

83. How does this murderer know the importance of the death of Fleance?

83. Your answer.

Scene IV

84. Macbeth does not stress the importance of killing Fleance, when he instructs the murderers to murder Banquo and Fleance.
What does Macbeth say to the murderer when he learns that Fleance has escaped?
Explain Macbeth's words.

84. Macbeth, learning that Fleance has escaped, states: "Then comes my fit again. I had else been perfect,/Whole as the marble, founded as the rock,/As broad and general as the casing air;/But now I am cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in/To saucy doubts and fears."
If Fleance had been murdered, Macbeth would have been safe and happy. Macbeth realizes that it is still

possible for Banquo's descendants to be kings of Scotland; therefore, Macbeth remains fearful and frustrated.

85. At this banquet are assembled those that Macbeth regards as friends. Those who are not present are regarded as enemies by Macbeth.

Who is one of the most powerful of noblemen in Scotland who does not attend?

85. One of the most powerful noblemen in Scotland who does not attend the banquet is Macduff.

86. Macbeth welcomes the guests and states: "You know your own degrees, sit down." What kind of seating arrangement is followed at the banquet?

86. The guests are seated by rank.

87. Are people seated by rank or importance at formal banquets today?

87. Your answer.

88. Lady Macbeth will sit at the head of the table in a formal position. Where has Macbeth decided to sit?

88. Macbeth will mingle informally with the guests.

89. Just as Macbeth is about to be seated with some of the noblemen, what happens?

89. The First Murderer enters the door of the banquet hall, just as Macbeth is ready to sit with some of the thanes.

90. In Act II, Macbeth tells a servant: "Get thee to bed," because he wants no witnesses around to witness the murder of Duncan.

Now in Act III, Macbeth permits a murderer to appear at the banquet hall, where the murderer can be seen by the noblemen attending the banquet.

What change does this indicate in Macbeth?

90. Macbeth is more bold and more daring in his evil deeds than he was at the time he murdered Duncan.

91. When Macbeth goes to the door of the banquet hall to talk to the First Murderer, what does Macbeth say to him?

91. Macbeth states: "There's blood upon thy face."

92. When the murderer tells Macbeth that the blood is Banquo's, what does Macbeth indicate with his statement: "'Tis better thee without than he within...."

92. It is better that the blood is on you than in Banquo.

93. Quote the line in which Macbeth tells the murderer that if he is the one who cut the throat of Fleance, he be without equal as a throat cutter.

93. Macbeth states: "If thou didst it, Thou art the nonpareil."

94. Explain Macbeth's query, "But Banquo's safe?"

94. Macbeth in asking if "...Banquo's safe" is not asking if Banquo is safe. Macbeth is asking if Banquo is dead. If Banquo is dead, Macbeth is safe or so Macbeth thinks.

95. Macbeth refers to Banquo as a serpent, who symbolizes danger. But Macbeth refers to Fleance as a worm who holds no danger for him at the present time. However, Macbeth states that even though Fleance is not a threat to him at the present time, the nature of Fleance is such that he will be dangerous, when he reaches his full growth.

Quote this line about Fleance.

95. Macbeth states: "The worm that's fled/Hath nature that in time will venom breed,/No teeth for th' present."

96. What characteristics does Fleance have that are similar to those possessed by his father Banquo?

96. Your answer.

97. The murderer tells Macbeth, "... Fleance is scap'd."

Why is Macbeth disturbed, because Fleance has escaped?

97. The escape of Fleance makes it possible for the descendants of Banquo to become kings.

98. What are the lines in which Lady Macbeth tells Macbeth that if he is not going to give the cheer, the guests would be better off to eat at home?

98. Lady Macbeth complains: "My royal lord,/You do not give the cheer. The feast is sold/That is not often vouch'd, while 'tis a-making,/'Tis given with welcome. To feed were best at home;/ From thence, the sauce to meat is ceremony;/Meeting were bare without it."

99. In our language today, we say that people eat, but that animals are fed. How does Lady Macbeth use this verb?

99. Lady Macbeth uses "feed" as she is talking about people: "To feed were best at home...."

100. Immediately after Macbeth pronounces the welcome, the ghost of the murdered Banquo enters and is seated at one of the tables. Macbeth tells the assembled group that all of the honored men of the country would be present at this banquet, if Banquo were here. Although Macbeth has just been told that Banquo is dead, he boldly states: "Here had we now our country's honour roof'd/ Were the grac'd Banquo present,/Who may I rather challenge for unkindness/Than pity for mischance."

Macbeth is yet unaware of the presence of the ghost. Ross invites Macbeth to sit at a table with a group of noblemen. Macbeth looks about the table and remarks that all of the seats are taken.

Quote Macbeth's words.

100. "The table's full."

101. Lennox points to a vacant seat that has been reserved for Macbeth. As Macbeth looks at the seat to which Lennox points, he sees the ghost of Banquo, who is seated there. No one other than Macbeth can see the ghost. Macbeth demands, "Which of you have done this?"

Explain why Macbeth asks such a question.

101. Macbeth believes that everyone can see the ghost of Banquo and that he will be blamed for Banquo's death. Macbeth, knowing that he is responsible for Banquo's murder, feels guilty. The murder of Banquo adds to the tortures of Macbeth's mind and the escape of Fleance adds to Macbeth's fears. In such a mental state, Macbeth sees the ghost and is horrified.

102. What are Macbeth's words as he denies that he has killed Banquo?

102. Macbeth states: "Thou canst not say I did it; never shake/Thy gory looks at me."

103. What does Macbeth say to the ghost?

103. Macbeth says, "...never shake/Thy gory looks at me."

104. What does Macbeth mean by "gory looks"?

104. The ghost of Banquo is shaking his head, which is covered with blood.

105. Immediately following this outburst from Macbeth, what does Ross say?

105. Ross tells the noblemen to rise.

106. What excuse does Ross give for Macbeth's outburst?

106. Ross states that "...his Highness is not well."

107. What does Lady Macbeth tell the noblemen to do?

107. Lady Macbeth orders the noblemen to remain seated.

108. What excuse does Lady Macbeth make for Macbeth's strange conduct?

108. Lady Macbeth states that Macbeth is having a fit, that he has had these fits since youth, and that in a moment he will be well again.

109. What is the second of the orders that Lady Macbeth gives to the noblemen as to how they should act?

109. Lady Macbeth tells the noblemen that they will offend Macbeth if they notice his actions and that the fit will last longer if they notice Macbeth.

110. What is the third order that Lady Macbeth gives to the noblemen?

110. Lady Macbeth orders the noblemen to eat and to pay no attention to Macbeth.

111. After Lady Macbeth reassures the noblemen, she turns to Macbeth and asks him one question.

What is this question?

111. Lady Macbeth asks, "Are you a man?'

112. Explain Lady Macbeth's question.

112. Your answer.

113. Macbeth replies that he is a brave man to look "...on that/Which might appall the devil."

To what does Macbeth refer?

113. The ghost of Banquo "...might appall (frighten) the devil."

114. What does Lady Macbeth think about Macbeth's outburst? You can tell what she is thinking by what she says to Macbeth.

What does Lady Macbeth say to Macbeth?

(The noblemen are going ahead with the feast and they are unable to hear this conversation between Lady Macbeth and Macbeth.)

114. Lady Macbeth regards Macbeth's outburst as utter nonsense. She tells Macbeth that he is letting his imagination run away from him just as he did when he said that the dagger had led him to Duncan. Lady Macbeth tells him that his story would be a good one for an old woman to tell by the fireplace in the winter. Lady Macbeth tells Macbeth that he should be ashamed of himself.

115. Lady Macbeth concludes her tirade by exclaiming to Macbeth that, after all is said and done, he is simply looking at a chair. The banquet chairs had no backs to them. A chair without a back is usually called a stool.

Quote Lady Macbeth's words to Macbeth.

115. Lady Macbeth states: "When all's done,/You look but on a stool."

116. Macbeth, continuing to look at the ghost, tells Lady Macbeth to "behold" and "look." Macbeth then states: "If charnel-houses and our graves must send/Those we bury back, our monuments/Shall be the maws of kites."

Explain this statement.

116. Macbeth states that it would be better not to bury the dead, if the dead are to come back from their graves Macbeth suggests that the dead should be left to be eaten by hawks.

117. Lady Macbeth is ashamed of Macbeth's unmanly conduct, because she doesn't believe that he is seeing anything. She thinks that he is still possessed by his overly sensitive imagination. Macbeth tries to convince her that he really is seeing a ghost. One would perhaps say that "just as sure as I am standing here, I heard or I saw, etc."

What does Macbeth say?

117. Macbeth states: "If I stand here, I saw him."

118. Macbeth continues the conversation with Lady Macbeth by telling her that before law and order had been established in the country, murders were committed and since law and order has been established, murders too horrible to tell about have been committed. Then Macbeth states: "The (time) has been/That, when the brains were out, the man would die,/And there an end...." Macbeth then states that now things are different. A dead man with twenty gashes comes back here and pushes him from his chair.

Quote Macbeth's words.

118. Macbeth states: "...but now they (dead people) rise again,/With twenty mortal murders on their crowns,/And push us from our stools...."

According to ancient superstition, ghosts appear in the same form as last seen when they had physical bodies. Since Macbeth sees the ghost with bloody hair, with twenty gashes, and with cold blood and sightless eyes, it appears that Macbeth had last seen Banquo at the murder scene.

119. Lady Macbeth reminds Macbeth that his friends are waiting for him. Macbeth returns to his friends and gives them a reason for his strange behavior.
What reason does Macbeth give for his strange behavior?

119. Macbeth states that he has behaved so strangely, because of "...a strange infirmity, which is nothing/To those that know me."

120. Lady Macbeth succeeds in bringing Macbeth out of his dazed condition. Macbeth returns to his friends, asks for his glass to be filled full with wine, and proposes a toast to the entire group. Then Macbeth proposes a toast "...to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss;/Would he were here...." With Banquo again brought to mind, Macbeth lapses into another fit of derangement and sees the ghost again.
What does Macbeth say to the ghost at this time?

120. Macbeth orders the ghost to leave and be buried: "Avaunt! and quit my sight! let the earth hide thee!"

121. Lady Macbeth again tries to explain Macbeth's unusual behavior, but Macbeth launches himself into another fit of derangement during which time he exposes almost all of his crimes. Macbeth calls the names of three animals that do not make him tremble. List these animals.

121. The three animals that Macbeth mentions are "...the rugged Russian bear,/The arm'd rhinoceros, and th' Hyrcan tiger...."

122. When Macbeth says, "...Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves/ Shall never tremble," what does he mean by "that"?

122. Macbeth is referring to the ghost of Banquo.

123. Macbeth challenges the ghost to a duel: "...be alive again,/And dare me to the desert with thy sword;/If trembling I inhabit then, protest me/ The baby of a girl." Explain.

123. Macbeth is stating that he is willing to fight a duel with a man who is alive. He further states that if he should tremble or show fear during the duel, he can then be called the "baby of a girl", the doll of a little girl.

124. When the ghost vanishes, Lady Macbeth says, "You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting,/With most admired disorder." According to this statement, what has been the result of Macbeth's outbursts?

124. Lady Macbeth tells Macbeth that he has ruined the banquet.

125. Macbeth is now wondering how Lady Macbeth retains her natural coloring when she views such a sight. Macbeth's face is white with fear. Ross overhears this part of the conversation, for he asks, "What sights, my lord?"
Explain Ross' question.

125. Ross wants to know what Macbeth has seen.

126. Lady Macbeth is clever enough to know that she must end this dangerous situation. How does she do it?

127. Earlier, a reference to the ceremony followed in taking leave of nobility is made by Malcolm when he says, "...let us not be dainty of leave-taking,/But shift away...." Lady Macbeth now makes a reference to the ceremony followed by the nobility by stating, "Stand not upon the order of your going,/But go at once."

What does Lady Macbeth have reference to?

128. When the guests have gone, Macbeth asks, "What is the night?"

What is Macbeth asking?

129. Lady Macbeth answers Macbeth's question about the time with, "Almost at odds with morning, which is which."

What is Lady Macbeth's reply about the time?

130. Macduff has refused to come to Macbeth. How does one know?

131. The depths to which Macbeth has sunk is readily observable in his statement to Lady Macbeth. He tells her that he has spies in all of the homes of the nobility. How does he manage to keep spies in their homes without their knowledge?

Another step that points to Macbeth's destruction is the fact that he is now dependent upon the witches.

A third step downward is seen as Macbeth says that he has some things on his mind which must be carried out before they are studied. Do you have a clue about Macbeth's next evil deed?

132. Macbeth has reached "the point of no return."

Explain this term and quote Macbeth's words.

126. Lady Macbeth advises the guests not to question Macbeth, but to leave at once.

127. Your answer.

128. Macbeth is asking the time.

129. Your answer.

130. Macbeth asks Lady Macbeth what she thinks about Macduff's refusing to come when Macbeth had asked him to come.

131. Your answer.

132. Macbeth states: "I am in blood/ Stepp'd in so far that, should I wade no more,/Returning were as tedious as go o'er."

Macbeth has now become so deeply involved in evil that it is impossible for him to turn back.

133. What reasons does Macbeth give Lady Macbeth for his peculiar actions in the following lines: "My strange and self-abuse/Is the initiate fear that wants hard use;/We are yet but young in deed."

133. Macbeth states that he behaves as he does, because he is inexperienced in crime.

Scene V

134. In Scene V, the three witches meet Hecate, the chief of witches. Hecate is very angry with the three witches. Why?

134. Hecate is angry because the witches dared "...To trade and traffic with Macbeth...." without consulting her.

135. Hecate seems to forgive the witches as she tells them to make amends for their conduct and to meet her at the pit of Acheron the next day, because Macbeth is coming there to know his destiny. Hecate states that Macbeth will be drawn on to his confusion: "He shall spurn fate, scorn death, and bear/ His hopes 'bove wisdom, grace, and fear...."

What does Hecate's speech indicate that the witches are doing to Macbeth?

135. The witches are leading Macbeth to his destruction.

136. What does Hecate call "mortals' chiefest enemy"?

136. Hecate states that over-confidence is man's greatest enemy.

Scene VI

As Scene VI opens, Lennox is talking to an unidentified lord, who is probably Ross, since Ross is the one who brings news on several occasions in the play. Since Ross is Macduff's cousin, he is in a position to know about Macduff's flight to England. Knowing about Macbeth's spy system. Lennox would not speak frankly to just anyone, but Lennox does speak frankly to the lord who remains unidentified.

Lennox provides a commentary about Macbeth's previous crimes in language which is heavy in irony. In this conversation, it can be observed that at least two men in Scotland are certain that Macbeth is responsible for the evil times now prevalent in Scotland.

Examine carefully the ironic words of Lennox and explain what he is really saying:

137. "The gracious Duncan/Was pitied of Macbeth; marry, he was dead."

137. Macbeth felt sorry for Duncan and now--what do you know--Duncan is dead!

138. "And the right-valiant Banquo walk'd too late."

138. Brave Banquo died because he was walking too late at night.

139. "Whom (Banquo), you may say, if't please you, Fleance kill'd,/For Fleance fled...."

139. Since Fleance ran away, anyone can tell that he is guilty of murdering his father.

140. "...men must not walk too late."

140. The moral of this story is that a man should not take a walk at night.

141. Who cannot help but think "...how monstrous/It was for Malcolm and for Donalbain/To kill their gracious father? Damned fact!"

141. What a horrible thing it was for Malcolm and Donalbain to kill their own father! Damned crime!

142. [illegible] it did grieve Macbeth! Did he not straight/In pious rage the two delinquents tear,/That were the slaves of drink and thralls of sleep?/Was not that nobly done? Ay, and wisely, too;/ For 'twould have anger'd any heart alive/ To hear the men deny 't."

142. Macbeth was so much enraged by Duncan's murder that he promptly killed the grooms. Macbeth acted wisely and nobly to kill the grooms. If the grooms had been permitted to live, they could have told the truth about the murder of Duncan.

143. "...and I do think/That, had he (Macbeth) Duncan's sons under his key--/ As, an't please Heaven, he shall not--they should find/What 'twere to kill a father; so should Fleance."

143. If Macbeth could get his hands on Duncan's sons, he would punish them for murdering their father. Macbeth would, also, punish Fleance for murdering Banquo. Then--pray to God that Macbeth is unable to get his hands on the sons of the men he murdered.

144. When does Lennox first suspect Macbeth?

144. Your answer.

145. What does Lennox mean when he says, "...Macduff lives in disgrace...."?

145. Macduff "...fail'd/His presence at the tyrant's (Macbeth's feast...."
Macduff refused to attend the banquet; therefore, Macduff is in disrepute with Macbeth.

146. What are the present conditions in Scotland as described by the Lord?

146. Your answer.

147. How do the people in Scotland plan to overthrow Macbeth?

147. The people in Scotland expect to join the invading English forces, which will overthrow Macbeth.

148. The Lord discloses the fact that Malcolm is now living in England at the court of Edward, the Confessor (king of England from 1042 until 1066).
Who is another leading nobleman of Scotland, who has also gone "...to pray the holy king, upon his aid/To wake Northumberland and warlike Siward;/ That by the help of these--with Him a above/To ratify the work...."?

148. Macduff has gone to England to seek help from the king of England.

149. What do the above-quoted lines mean?	149. Macduff has gone to request King Edward to ask two of his noblemen to help Scotland rid itself of the tyrant Macbeth. Scotland, with the help of England and the help of God, will rid itself of the tyrant.
150. Why is Edward called "the Confessor"?	150. Before Edward became king of England, he was a priest.
151. Why does Lennox feel that Macduff should stay out of the reach of Macbeth?	151. Your answer.

Act IV

Scene I

In this scene, Macbeth consults the witches for the second time, but this time he seeks them out. Now that their first prophecies have come true, he wants more information about what the future holds for him. The witches know ahead of time that Macbeth will be looking for them. Preparing some powerful charms for Macbeth, the witches show him strange sights with each one symbolizing something which will be important to him in the future. The prophecies should be read carefully, because each one is important to the final outcome of the plot. This scene is one of the most important in Macbeth. To understand Macbeth, one must understand all the implications of Macbeth's second visit to the witches.

In this scene, Macbeth is shown three apparitions, who tell him three things that seem to make his spirits rise.

> "...Macbeth! beware Macduff;/Beware the thane of Fife...."
>
> "Be bloody, bold, and resolute; laugh to scorn/The pow'r of man; for none of woman born/Shall harm Macbeth."
>
> "Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be until/Great Birnam wood to high Dunsinane hill/Shall come against him."

Macbeth asks the burning question, "...shall Banquo's issue ever/Reign in this kingdom?" The witches do not want to answer this question, but Macbeth demands an answer. The witches show him a series of eight kings, all of whom look like Banquo.

Scene II

Lady Macduff expresses her failure to understand Macduff's impulsive flight to England. Macbeth, enraged because Macduff has fled from Scotland, shows his depravity by having all the people in Macduff's castle murdered. This senseless, sadistic deed cannot possibly do Macbeth any good. This revolting act serves as a motivating force, which causes the people of Scotland to rebel against Macbeth's wicked rule. This act also brings immediate action from Malcolm and Macduff, who lead an invading English army into Scotland.

Scene III

Scene III opens in the palace of King Edward in London. Malcolm is revealed as a mature, cautious person, who tests Macduff before he places his trust in him. Macduff is informed of the murder of his wife and children. An explanation of the cure for scrofula appears in this scene. Malcolm announces that an invading army from England is now ready to invade Scotland.

Macbeth

Act IV

Scene I

1. Macbeth has now become dependent on the witches' predictions about his future. Lacking self-confidence and fearing that he will be found out, Macbeth goes to the witches for a reassurance of his safety.
   How is the audience made aware of the fact that Macbeth will again see the witches?

1. Hecate, the chief of the witches, states, "...thither he (Macbeth) will come to know his destiny." (III. v. 16-18).

2. How long after the banquet does Macbeth wait to seek out the witches?

2. Macbeth goes to the witches the next day.

3. Where does this scene take place?

3. This scene takes place in a cavern or cave.

4. What are the witches doing as this scene opens?

4. The witches are preparing a stew or broth of sorts in a cauldron (pot).

5. The witches are brewing this "hell-broth" of unnatural ingredients, which are horrible, revolting, and disgusting.
List some of these ingredients that the witches throw into the pot.

5. The ingredients that the witches throw into the pot are as follows:
"poison'd entrails"
"Toad"
"Fillet of a fenny (swamp) snake"
"Eye of newt (salamander)"
"toe of frog"
"Wool of bat"
"tongue of dog"
"Adder's fork (forked tongue)"
"blind-worm's sting"
"Lizard's leg"
"howlet's (owl's) wing"
"Scale of dragon"
"tooth of wolf"
"Witches' mummy (medicine made from mummy)"
"Maw and gulf (stomach and throat)/ Of the ravin'd salt-sea shark"
"Root of hemlock"
"Liver of blaspheming Jew"
"Gall of goat"
"slips of yew"
"Nose of Turk"
"Tartar's lips"
"Finger of birth-strangled babe/ Ditch deliver'd by a drab (prostitute)"
"tiger's chaudron (entrails)"

Blasphemy refers to a remark deliberately mocking or showing contempt for God (the strongest).

Profanity refers to irreverent remarks directed toward things or persons regarded as sacred.

Swearing and cursing refer to profane oaths and the latter to the calling down of evil upon something or someone.

6. What are the final instructions about this "hell-broth"?

6. Your answer.

7. Notice the atmosphere that Shakespeare has created for this scene. The scene itself is placed in a dark, dank cave. The "hell-broth" with its horrible ingredients is revolting. The black magic of the witches permeates the entire scene, which is dominated by the supernatural.
The audience learns that the witches are planning some special evil, since the queen of the witches is present.
Who is the queen of the witches?

7. Hecate is queen of the witches.

8. Now that the witches' charm has been completed with the "hell-broth," what do the witches do?

8. The witches sing and dance around the pot.

9. About whom is Hecate talking when she says, "By the pricking of my thumbs,/ Something wicked this way comes"?

9. Hecate is referring to Macbeth.

10. Why does Hecate refer to Macbeth as "wicked"?

10. Hecate knows that Macbeth is wicked.

11. What does Macbeth call the witches?

11. Macbeth calls the witches "...secret, black, and midnight hags!"

12. What do these three adjectives reveal about the witches?

12. Secret: The work of the witches is done in secret.
Black: The witches are evil.
Midnight: The hour of the witches or the witching hour is the time when witches work.

13. Macbeth asks the witches what they are doing.
Quote Macbeth's question.

13. Macbeth asks, "What is't you do?"

14. The witches refuse to tell Macbeth what they are doing.
Quote the words of the witches.

14. The witches answer: "A deed without a name."

15. Macbeth, demanding that the witches answer him, states: "I conjure you by that which you profess,/Howe'er you come to know it, answer me!"
What is the threat expressed by Macbeth in this statement?

15. Macbeth threatens to put a curse ("conjure") upon the witches through Satan ("by that which you profess"). The witches are instruments of Satan, in whom they believe.

16. Macbeth demands to know the answer, no matter what happens. He then enumerates some possible events that the witches may bring to pass.
What are these events?

16. The witches can cause a windstorm that will batter churches (Christian symbol) a storm at sea that will wreck ships ("swallow up navigation"); a storm that will ruin the farmers' crops and blow down trees; a storm that will destroy castles, palaces, and pyramids. Macbeth concludes his demand by stating that even though all of the germs in the world are released, he demands an answer: "...though the treasure/Of nature's [germens] (seeds) tumble all together,/Even till destruction sicken; answer me/To what I ask you."

17. The witches decide to give Macbeth his answer. The First Witch asks Macbeth if he wants them to tell him or show him.
What is Macbeth's answer?

17. Macbeth wants to see the answer: "Call 'em; let me see 'em."

18. The witches then add other ingredients to the "hell-broth" and call forth the apparitions to show Macbeth his future.
What is an apparition?

18. An apparition is a figment of the imagination, such as a ghost or phantom.

19. What is the First Apparition?

19. The First Apparition is an armed head. This armed head is a symbol of Macduff's rebellion.

20. Macbeth starts to ask this First Apparition a question, but the First Witch tells Macbeth to listen and not to speak.
Quote the words of the First Witch.

20. The First Witch states: "He (apparition) knows thy thought./Hear his speech, but say thou nought."

21. What does the First Apparition tell Macbeth?

21. The First Apparition states: "Macbeth! Macbeth! Macbeth! beware/ Macduff;/Beware the thane of Fife."

22. Macbeth, who has been fearful of the danger he faces from Macduff, thanks the First Apparition, tells it that his fears about Macduff have been confirmed, and seeks to question it further. These lines clearly indicate that Macbeth does fear Macduff.
Quote Macbeth's words.

22. Macbeth states to the First Apparition: "Whate'er thou art, for thy good caution, thanks;/Thou hast harp'd my fear aright. But one word more,--"

23. The First Witch reminds Macbeth that the First Apparition cannot be commanded to speak. She then presents the Second Apparition, which is more powerful than the First Apparition.
Quote the words of the First Witch.

23. The First Witch presents the Second Apparition: "Here's another/ More potent that the first."

24. What is the Second Apparition?

24. The Second Apparition, a bloody child, is a symbol for Macduff. (See V. viii. 15-16.)

25. What does the Second Apparition tell Macbeth?

25. The Second Apparition states: "Be bloody, bold, and resolute; laugh to scorn/The pow'r of man; for none (no one) of woman born/Shall harm Macbeth."

26. Restate this advice in your own words.

26. No man can harm Macbeth; therefore, he can continue his bloody business of murder with boldness and firmness. Macbeth can do as he chooses without fear.
Macbeth does not know that Macduff had been "untimely ripped" from his mother's womb. Macbeth, therefore, feels safe.

27. Macbeth, assured by the witches that Macduff cannot harm him, decides to let Macduff live. Then with his next breath, Macbeth reverses his decision and decides to have Macduff murdered.

Why does Macbeth decide to have Macduff murdered despite the prediction of the witches?

27. Macbeth wants to be "double-sure" that Macduff cannot harm him.

28. Why does Macbeth fear Macduff?

28. Macbeth fears that Macduff will conspire with Malcolm to overthrow him and give the throne to its rightful owner, Malcolm. Macbeth knows that Macduff suspects him of killing Duncan, and that Macduff, a good man, will take action if he has more than mere suspicion to go on.

29. What are the words of Macbeth that reveal he is unable to sleep, because he fears Macduff?

29. Macbeth states: "Thou (Macduff) shalt not live;/That I may tell pale-hearted fear it lies,/And sleep in spite of thunder."

30. What is the Third Apparition?

30. The Third Apparition is a child crowned with a tree in his hand. This child represents Malcolm. The tree foreshadows the action of Malcolm's soldiers in V. iv. 4ff.

31. Macbeth demands to know the meaning of the child who appears as the heir of a king. The witches tell Macbeth again not to speak but to listen.

What does the Third Apparition say to make Macbeth feel safe on the throne?

31. The Third Apparition states: "Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be until/Great Birnam wood to high Dunsinane hill/Shall come against him." In other words, Macbeth will be safe until the trees in Birnam wood move to Dunsinane hill.

32. What mistake does Macbeth make in interpreting the words of the Third Apparition?

32. Macbeth does not see through the deception and trickery of the witches, as they deliberately set out to cause his downfall. Macbeth takes the words of the Third Apparition to literally mean that Birnam wood would pick up its trees, roots and all, and move. Macbeth realizes that such a thing as a forest's moving is impossible; therefore, he concludes that since the forest can never move, he will never be defeated ("vanquish'd").

33. Quote Macbeth's reply to the words of the Third Apparition.

33. Macbeth states to the Third Apparition: "That (the moving of Birnam wood) will never be./Who can impress the forest, bid the tree/Unfix his earth-bound root? Sweet bodements (prophecies)! good!"

34. Explain: "[Rebellion's head], rise never till the wood/Of Birnam rise, and our high-plac'd (on throne) Macbeth/Shall live the lease of nature, pay his breath/To time and mortal custom."

34. Since there will be no rebellion to oust and kill Macbeth, he now appears jubilant as he visualizes himself living to be an old man, living a normal life without fear, and remaining on the throne of Scotland.

35. Macbeth, now feeling safe and secure on the throne, desires to know if Banquo's descendants will ever rule Scotland.

Quote Macbeth's question.

35. Macbeth asks, "...shall Banquo's issue ever/Reign in this kingdom?"

The thought that Banquo's descendants might one day rule Scotland is a bitter one for Macbeth. (See III. i. 49-72.)

36. The witches advise Macbeth not to try to find the answer to his last question.

Quote the words of the witches.

36. The witches advise Macbeth: "Seek to know no more."

37. Does Macbeth follow the advice of the witches?

37. Macbeth does not follow the advice of the witches. Macbeth threatens to place an eternal curse on the witches, if they refuse to tell him.

38. The witches decide to give Macbeth his answer as they say, "Show his eyes, and grieve his heart...."

Why does the answer grieve his heart?

38. The answer grieves Macbeth, because he sees for himself that Banquo's descendants will be kings of Scotland.

39. The witches show eight kings, the last one with a glass (mirror) in his hands. Banquo follows the procession. Looking at each king, Macbeth sees that each one resembles Banquo. As the third king passes in review, Macbeth shows his anger by calling the witches a name.

What does Macbeth call the witches?

39. Macbeth calls the witches "Filthy hags!"

40. Macbeth, who had demanded to know if Banquo's descendants would be kings, now asks, "Why do you show me this?" Macbeth then asks if Banquo's descendants will rule until Judgment Day.

Quote Macbeth's question.

40. Macbeth asks, "What, will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom?"

The "twofold balls and treble sceptres" refer respectively to England and Scotland and to King James' taking the title, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

41. Macbeth regards this show as a "Horrible sight" as he finally realizes that Banquo's heirs will rule Scotland: "Now, I see, 'tis true...."
Banquo smiles at Macbeth and points to the line of kings as his.
How is Banquo's hair described?

41. Banquo's hair is described as "blood-bolter'd" (wet with blood). Banquo's appearance is just as it was at the banquet.

42. Macbeth is having a hard time convincing himself that Banquo's heirs will be kings. Macbeth asks the witches, "What, is this so?" The First Witch replies: "Ay, sir, all this is so; but why/Stands Macbeth thus amazedly?"
Explain the answer of the First Witch.

42. Your answer.

43. Macbeth's feelings about this session with the witches are found in his curse: "Let this pernicious hour/ Stand aye accursed in the calendar!"
Describe the feelings of Macbeth.

43. Your answer.

44. Lennox, who is now an attendant of Macbeth, has been waiting at the entrance of the cave for Macbeth.
What does Macbeth ask Lennox?

44. Macbeth asks, "Saw you the weird sisters?"

45. The witches did not leave the cave by the entrance. How did they leave? (See I. iii. 79-82.)

45. Your answer.

46. Before this meeting with the witches, Macbeth had indicated that he believed in the witches. Now Macbeth states: "Infected be the air whereon they ride,/And damn'd all those that trust them!"
How does Macbeth now feel about the witches?

46. Your answer.

47. Lennox informs Macbeth that several officers have just brought a message.
What is this message?

47. The message is, "Macduff is fled to England."

48. Why has Macduff gone to England?

48. Macduff has gone to England to seek help in overthrowing Macbeth.

49. In IV. i. 146-148, Macbeth indicates that "From this moment" he will take immediate action, when he feels it necessary, rather than remain

49. Macbeth vows: "From this moment/ The very firstlings of my heart shall be/The firstlings of my hand."

inactive and lost in his thoughts. Macbeth's words indicate that at an earlier time he had thought about eliminating Macduff; however, he had remained inactive and now Macduff threatens to topple Macbeth from the throne.

Quote the words of Macbeth as he makes this vow.

50. Why is Macduff a dangerous enemy for Macbeth?

50. Your answer.

51. Macbeth, enraged because Macduff has gone to England, decides upon immediate action.

What is this action?

51. Macbeth is going to have Macduff's castle seized and all people within the castle murdered.

Scene II

52. Scene II opens with Lady Macduff's asking Ross "What had he (Macduff) done to make him fly (leave) the land (Scotland)?" Lady Macduff, angry and bewildered, regards Macduff's desertion as inexcusable. Ross is making a gentle attempt to explain Macduff's impulsive action.

What is the first bit of advice that Ross gives Lady Macduff?

52. Ross advises Lady Macduff to have patience: "You must have patience, madam."

53. Lady Macduff states that "He (Macduff) had none (patience); His flight was madness. When our actions do not,/Our fears do make us traitors."

Explain Lady Macduff's statement.

53. Your answer.

54. Ross tells Lady Macduff that she is in no position to know whether it was wisdom or fear that caused Macduff to leave.

Quote the words of Ross.

54. Ross states: "You know not/ Whether it was his wisdom or his fear."

55. Lady Macduff vehemently denies that wisdom caused Macduff to leave his wife, children, his mansion (home) and titles (estates) in a place from which he himself fled.

What reason does Lady Macduff give as Macduff's reason for leaving?

Quote Lady Macduff's statement.

55. Lady Macduff replies: "All is the fear and nothing is the love; As little is the wisdom, where the flight/So runs against all reason."

56. In what way does Lady Macduff contrast Macduff's action with that of a wren?

56. Lady Macduff states that the wren, the smallest of birds, will defend her nest and young ones against the owl.

57. Ross continues to defend Macduff's action by praising him as "noble, wise, judicious" and as one who understands the emergencies of the time. Ross is unable to speak freely to Lady Macduff because Macbeth's spies might overhear military secrets.

Ross says his good-byes, promises to return soon, and attempts to comfort Lady Macduff by saying: "Things at the worst will cease, or else climb upward/ To what they were before."

Explain this statement made by Ross.

57. Once a situation has deteriorated to its lowest possible point, it can go no further down. It "will cease, or else climb upward" to what it was before. Ross feels that the situation in Scotland can get no worse; it will have to get better.

58. Ross lingers on in spite of the danger, for he is concerned about Macduff's family. Ross states: "I am so much a fool, should I stay longer,/It would be my disgrace and your discomfort.

Explain this statement.

58. Ross states that he would be a fool to stay longer. He would disgrace himself and make Lady Macduff uncomfortable if he should lose control of himself and weep.

59. After Ross leaves, Lady Macduff and her son become involved in a bantering kind of conversation, which is in prose. Lady Macduff tells her son that his father is dead. The son, who seems to have a fine understanding of human behavior, explains why he feels that his father is not dead.

Outline the line of reasoning that Lady Macduff's son follows.

59. Lady Macduff's son realizes the fact that if his father were dead, his mother, if she loved Macduff, would weep for him, or if she did not love him, she would waste no time in finding a new husband. Since Lady Macduff is neither weeping nor looking for a new husband, the son concludes that his father is not dead.

60. A messenger arrives at Macduff's castle to warn Lady Macduff of the approaching danger.

Who sends this messenger?

60. One can only assume that Malcolm and Macduff have many friends, who act as spies. It is likely that one of these friends, learning of the plot to murder Macduff's family, would warn Lady Macduff.

61. What does the messenger advise Lady Macduff to do?

61. The messenger advises Lady Macduff to leave immediately.

62. What question does Lady Macduff ask after the messenger has advised her to leave immediately?

62. Lady Macduff asks where she should go: "Whither should I fly?"

63. Lady Macduff states: "I have done no harm (wrong). But I remember now/I am in earthly world, where to do harm/Is often laudable, to do good sometime/Accounted dangerous folly."

Explain Lady Macduff's statement.

63. There is much truth in Lady Macduff's statement. In our world it is often considered smart or clever to do evil or to commit a crime and get away with it. On the other hand, in certain situations, it is considered foolish to lend a helping hand to someone who urgently needs help.

64. Does Lady Macduff show any trace of fear when the murderers come? Does her son?

64. Neither Lady Macduff nor her son shows any trace of fear.

Macbeth shows what a depraved person he has become, when he has Macduff's family murdered. This revolting act, however, serves as a motivating force, which unites Scotland. The people are now ready to revolt against Macbeth's wicked rule. This act, also, brings immediate action from Macduff and Malcolm, who lead an invading English army to Scotland.

Scene III

65. The scene changes from Macduff's castle in Scotland to the king's palace in London.

Who is the king of England at this time?

65. Edward the Confessor is the King of England. He was a priest before he became king.

66. Malcolm suggests to Macduff that they seek out a shady place to mourn about the sad situation in Scotland. Macduff is not inclined to mourn, to weep or to talk.

What does Macduff want to do?

66. Macduff, ready to do something about the situation in Scotland, wants immediate action. Macduff wants to lead an invading army into Scotland to defeat Macbeth.

67. Macduff then informs Malcolm of the current situation in Scotland.

What is the situation in Scotland?

67. Each day brings new sorrows to Scotland. Every day men die, widows howl and children cry.

68. Malcolm pretends to be little interested in the conditions in Scotland, as he expresses disbelief in Macduff's summary of the conditions there.

Quote Malcolm's words.

68. Malcolm states: "What I believe I'll wail,/What know believe, and what I can redress,/As I shall find the time to friend, I will." In other words, when Malcolm believes there is a wrong, he'll do something--someday when he finds the time.

69. Malcolm tells Macduff that what Macduff says may be true. Then he states: "This tyrant (Macbeth).../ Was once thought honest; you have lov'd him well./He hath not touch'd you yet./ I am young; but something/You may [deserve] of him through me, and wisdom/To offer up a weak poor innocent lamb/T' appease an angry god."

Explain Malcolm's statement.

69. Malcolm is showing extreme caution during this conversation with Macduff. Macbeth's agents have been trying to bring about Malcolm's destruction; therefore, Malcolm suspects that Macduff is another enemy agent sent by Macbeth. Malcolm, also, reminds Macduff that Macbeth "...Was once thought honest...."

70. Macduff vehemently declares, "I am not treacherous."

What is Malcolm's reply to this statement?

70. Malcolm replies, "But Macbeth is."

71. Malcolm states: "A good and virtuous nature may recoil/In an imperial charge."
Explain this statement.

71. A good and virtuous person may be influenced to do evil, when a king commands him.

72. Malcolm then reminds Macduff, "Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell."
Explain Malcolm's line of reasoning.

72. "The brightest" angel in heaven, Great Lucifer, declared war on God, Who defeated him and threw him down to hell. The inference is that if "The brightest" angel in heaven can fall, then how can man withstand evil!

73. Macduff states that he has lost his hope that Malcolm would be co-operative. Malcolm then states that perhaps Macduff lost his hope in the same place where Malcolm found his doubts. Malcolm then bluntly asks Macduff why he left his family in haste "...Without leave-taking." Malcolm, not waiting for an answer from Macduff, states: "...Let not my jealousies (suspicions) be your dishonours,/But mine own safeties."
Explain this statement.

73. Malcolm explains that he must be cautious and suspicious for his own safety.

74. Malcolm adds: "You may be rightly just,/Whatever I shall think."
Explain this statement.

74. Malcolm is stating that no matter what he personally thinks, Macduff may be following the right and just cause.

75. Macduff, who is completely loyal to his country and to the true king, is completely dismayed at Malcolm's reception. Macduff is ready to give up. He feels that the people in Scotland will continue to die under the tyranny of Macbeth ("Bleed, bleed, poor country!"). Macduff feels that the good people of Scotland will not dare bring an end to the tyranny of Macbeth, because Macbeth's position as King has been legally confirmed ("affeer'd").
Macduff states: "Fare thee well, lord:/I would not be the villain that thou think'st/For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp,/And the rich East to boot."
Explain Macduff's statement.

75. Macduff, deeply offended, tells Malcolm that he would not be such a villain as he is accused of being for all of Scotland and for all of the richness of the East Indies.

76. In IV. iii. 37-49, Malcolm, who is in the process of testing Macduff to determine if Macduff really is a

76. Malcolm states that when Macbeth is deposed, Scotland will suffer even more under the next king (Malcolm).

traitor, asks Macduff not to be offended. Malcolm, also, describes the evils now prevalent in Scotland. He states that the people in Scotland, as well as the people in England, will help him to gain the throne. Yet, he states: "When I shall tread upon the tyrant's head,/Or wear it upon my sword, yet my poor country/Shall have more vices than it had before,/More suffer and more sundry ways than ever,/By him that shall succeed.

Explain Malcolm's statement.

77. Malcolm, still testing Macduff, pretends to be a villain, who is more evil than Macbeth. He states that "...black Macbeth/Will seem as pure as snow...." when compared to Malcolm.

What response does Macduff make?

77. Macduff replies: "Not in the legions/Of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd/In evils to top Macbeth."

78. Malcolm enumerates some of the evil characteristics of Macbeth.

List these evil characteristics.

78. Some of the evil characteristics of Macbeth which are enumerated by Malcolm are "...bloody,/Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,/Sudden (violent), malicious, smacking of every sin/That has a name...."

79. Malcolm, still testing Macduff, continues the build-up of lies that he has been telling Macduff. Malcolm insists: "Better Macbeth/Than such an one to reign."

Explain this statement.

79. Malcolm states that Macbeth is better to reign than he.

80. This testing of Macduff's loyalty is quite lengthy (IV. iii. 1-113). Most of the lines are those in which Malcolm is building up the lies about himself. In the last of several of these statements of self-accusation (91-99), Malcolm enumerates kingly qualities, of which he says he has none.

List these kingly qualities.

80. Malcolm states that he lacks the kingly qualities of patience, courage, fortitude, justice, truthfulness, temperance, stableness, perseverance, mercy, lowliness, devotion, etc.

81. Malcolm concludes this tirade of self-accusations by declaring, "...had I power, I should/Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell,/Uproar the universal peace, confound/All unity on earth."

Explain what Malcolm says he would do if he had the power.

81. Your answer.

82. Malcolm demands: "If such an one be fit to govern, speak. I am as I have spoken."
Explain these lines.

82. Malcolm, after describing himself as an evil person, is asking Macduff if he (Malcolm) is fit to rule.

83. What reply does Macduff give Malcolm?

83. Macduff replies: "Fit to govern!/ No, not to live."
Macduff follows this opinion with quite an angry tirade directed at Malcolm. Macduff first says that Scotland is a miserable nation with a bloody tyrant, who has no right to the throne. Macduff wants to know when Scotland will be a wholesome country again. He accuses the heir to the throne of being an accursed person, who blasphemes his people. Macduff reminds Malcolm that his father was "a most sainted king" and that his mother spent most of her time "upon her knees" praying. Macduff, now believing that Malcolm is evil and sinful, feels that he can never return to Scotland.

84. Malcolm finally reveals the truth about himself to Macduff (IV. iii. 114-137). Malcolm explains that Macbeth with many devices had sought to get him (Malcolm) in his (Macbeth's) power. Malcolm tells Macduff what kind of a person he really is.
What is the real truth about Malcolm?

84. Your answer.

85. Who is the general who is fully prepared to march to Scotland with ten thousand men?

85. Old Siward is prepared to march to Scotland.

86. Malcolm asks Macduff why he is now silent. Macduff replies: "Such welcome and unwelcome things at once/ 'Tis hard to reconcile."
Explain Macduff's reply.

86. Macduff, convinced that Malcolm is an evil person, is having a difficult time now in accepting Malcolm as he really is.

87. When a doctor enters, Malcolm asks him if the king will be coming forth.
What has detained the king?

87. A group of people, suffering from scrofula, are waiting for the king. Scrofula, called "the king's evil," is a disease, which is supposedly cured only by the touch of the ruling monarch.

88. Macduff asks Malcolm about the disease of scrofula.
Quote Macduff's question.

88. Macduff asks, "What's the disease he means?"

89. Malcolm enumerates the symptoms of this disease.

Quote the words which describe these symptoms.

89. Malcolm describes the people who are afflicted with scrofula as being "...All swoll'n and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye,/The mere despair of surgery...."

90. What is the treatment for scrofula?

Write this explanation in your own words and then quote the lines to prove your statements.

90. The cure for scrofula is as follows:

The king touches the sufferer: "...but at his touch--/Such sanctity hath Heaven given his hand--They presently amend."

The king prays for the sufferer: "How he solicits Heaven...holy prayers...."

The king hangs a chain with a golden coin about the neck of the sufferer: "...he cures,/Hanging a golden stamp about their necks...."

91. When Ross arrives on the scene, Malcolm fails to recognize him at first. Ross informs Macduff and Malcolm about the conditions now prevalent in Scotland.

What does Ross say about conditions in Scotland?

91. The people are almost afraid to face the truth about their country. A smile is seen only on the face of a person who knows nothing of the true situation in Scotland. Sighs, groans, and shrieks are so common that no one pays any attention to them. Violent sorrow is a commonplace emotion. Deaths are so common that no one asks who has died when the death knell is heard. Good men die before they become sick. (They are executed.)

92. Macduff agrees with Ross' account by remarking that it is too precise and "...yet too true!"

What answer does Ross give to Malcolm's question, "What's the newest grief?"

92. Ross states: "That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker;/Each minute teems a new one." A speaker who relates a grief that is as old as an hour is hissed for telling an old story, because a new grief occurs every minute.

93. When Macduff inquires about his wife and children, what does Ross tell him?

93. Ross tells Macduff that his wife and children are well.

94. Since Ross knows that Macduff's wife and children have been murdered by Macbeth's hired assassins, why does Ross tell Macduff that they are well?

94. Ross feels that Macduff's wife and children are now in God's hands and that they are well there.

Ross cannot bear to bluntly inform Macduff about this terrible tragedy.

Ross appears to be finding a gentle way to tell Macduff about the tragedy.

95. Macduff inquires: "The tyrant (Macbeth) has not batter'd at their peace?"
What is the response of Ross?

95. Ross replies: "No; they were well at peace when I did leave 'em." When Ross left them before the murderers arrived (IV. ii. 1-25), Macduff's family was still safe or at peace. Perhaps Ross saw them at the funeral. After their death, they would be at peace in God's hands.

96. Macduff is asking for more information about Scotland, when he asks, "Be not a niggard of your speech; how goes 't?"
Exactly what is Macduff asking?

96. Macduff is asking Ross not to be stingy ("niggard") with his words. Macduff is asking for a full account of conditions in Scotland.

97. Ross proceeds to give Macduff additional reports about Scotland.
What does Ross say?

97. Ross states that while he was enroute to England from Scotland to bring the latest news, he heard rumors about many worthy Scots who are armed. Ross tells Malcolm and Macduff that now is the time to invade Scotland to drive Macbeth from the throne. The appearance of Malcolm, the rightful heir to the throne, would "create soldiers" and "make our women fight" to throw off their sadness.

98. What help is England sending to Scotland?

98. England is sending Siward and ten thousand men to help the Scots drive Macbeth from the throne.

99. How does Malcolm describe Siward as a soldier?

99. Siward is described as "...An older and a better soldier none/That Christendom gives out." There is no soldier who is better or more experienced than Siward.

100. Ross, now preparing to tell Macduff about the murder of his family, states that he wishes he had such comforting news.
Quote the words of Ross.

100. Ross states: "Would I could answer/This comfort with the like."

101. Ross states that he has "...words,/ That would be howl'd out in the desert air,/Where hearing should not latch (catch) them."
Explain.

101. The news that Ross has is so horrible that it should be told in a deserted place, where no one can hear it.

102. Macduff asks if the news concerns "...The general cause" or a "...fee-grief/ Due to some single breast."
What is Macduff asking?

102. Macduff is asking if this news concerns only one person or the general population.

103. Ross tells Macduff, "No mind that's honest/But in it shares some woe, though the main part/Pertains to you alone."

Explain.

104. Is Macduff anxious to have the news?

105. Ross fears that Macduff will hate him forever for being the bearer of such horrible news.

What does Ross say to Macduff?

106. Macduff now realizes from the earlier statements of Ross that this news concerns his family.

What words does Ross use in telling Macduff of the tragedy?

107. Ross does not give Macduff any details about the slaughter of his family.

What reason does Ross state for not so informing Macduff?

108. Macduff, stunned with grief, is silent and motionless, after he is told that his wife and babes have been savagely slaughtered. Whereupon, Malcolm becomes extremely concerned about Macduff, whom he tells to express his grief.

Quote Malcolm's words.

109. Explain: "The grief that does not speak/Whispers the o'er-fraught heart and bids it break."

110. Macduff, stunned, is beginning to receive the impact of this horrible news as he asks, hoping it is not true, "My children too?"

What does Ross tell Macduff?

103. Since it is Macduff's family that has been slaughtered, "the main part" concerns Macduff; however, this tragedy concerns all of Scotland.

When President Kennedy was assassinated, his family was "the main part;" however, the entire nation and the world were concerned.

104. Macduff is eager to have the news for he states, "If it be mine,/ Keep it not from me, quickly let me have it."

105. Ross tells Macduff: "Let not your ears despise my tongue forever,/ Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound/That ever yet they heard."

106. Ross finally brings himself to the point when he actually tells Macduff, "Your castle is surpris'd; your wife and babes/Savagely slaughter'd."

107. Ross says that Macduff would be added to the slaughtered heap ("quarry") of his family ("murder'd deer") if he were to be given the details of the slaughter: "To relate the manner,/Were, on the quarry of these murder'd deer,/To add the death of you."

108. Malcolm states: "Merciful heaven!/What, man! ne'er pull your hat upon your brows;/Give sorrow words. The grief that does not speak/Whispers the o'er-fraught heart and bids it break."

109. A person who holds his grief within himself and does not speak of it will break his heart.

110. Ross tells Macduff: "Wife, children, servants, all/That could be found."

111. Explain Macduff's words: "And I must be from thence!"

111. Macduff remorsefully states that he was away from home. He was not there to protect his family.

112. Malcolm advises Macduff: "Be comforted./Let's make us med'cines of our great revenge/To cure this deadly grief."
Explain this advice.

112. Malcolm tells Macduff that he will be comforted and revenged by eliminating Macbeth.

113. Macduff, lost in his own thoughts, says, "He has no children."
About whom is Macduff talking?

113. Macduff is talking about Macbeth.

114. What do you think about the possibility of Macduff's consideration of seeking revenge by murdering Macbeth's children, if Macbeth had had children? Or is Macduff thinking that since Macbeth has no children, Macbeth has no conception of what the murder of Macduff's children could mean to Macduff? What does Macduff mean?

114. Your answer.

115. The absolutely stunned condition of Macduff results, because he cannot comprehend that such a dastardly thing could happen. His condition is reflected in the many questions he continues to ask.
List these questions.

115. Macduff's questions are as follows:
"My children too?"
"My wife kill'd too?"
"...All my pretty ones?"
"Did you say all?"
"All?"
"What, all my pretty chickens and their dam/At one fell swoop?"

116. Macduff asks if his wife and children were killed at the same time.
Quote Macduff's question.

116. Macduff asks, "...all my pretty chickens and their dam/At one fell swoop?"

117. Explain Malcolm's advice to Macduff: "Dispute it like a man."

117. Malcolm advises Macduff to fight and to face disaster like a man.

118. What is Macduff's reply?

118. Macduff states that he will fight like a man, but that he must also "...feel it as a man."

119. Explain Macduff's question: "Did heaven look on,/And would not take their part?"

119. Macduff is asking simply how God could let this happen.

120. What words does Macduff use in stating that his family were not slaughtered because of their actions but because of his actions?

120. Macduff states: "Sinful Macduff,/They were all struck for thee! Naught (wicked) that I am,/Not for their own demerits, but for mine,/Fell slaughter on their souls."

121. Explain Malcolm's advice: "Be this the whetstone of your sword; let grief/Convert to anger; blunt not the heart, enrage it."

121. Malcolm advises Macduff to make this tragedy an instrument to sharpen his sword; to change anger to grief; to enrage his heart (feelings), not to blunt them.

122. What does Macduff mean when he states: "O, I could play the woman with mine eyes/And braggart with my tongue! But, gentle heavens,/Cut short all intermission"?

122. Macduff says he could cry (as a woman) or brag (as a woman), but he doesn't want to waste time in this manner. Macduff is eager to seek out Macbeth for revenge.

123. What statement does Macduff make that indicates his eagerness to meet Macbeth?

123. Macduff states: "...Cut short all intermission. Front to front/Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself;/ Within my sword's length set him; if he scape,/Heaven forgive him too!"

124. What does Macduff want to do?

124. Macduff wants to meet Macbeth face to face and kill him.

125. State any ideas that you have regarding Macduff's thoughts about the safety of his family in Scotland.

125. Macduff, a good man with high ideals, had failed to realize how low Macbeth had sunk in the mire of degradation. It simply never occurred to Macduff that Macbeth would harm his family.

126. Malcolm's statement concludes this act. He states that the military forces are ready to march to Scotland. Malcolm states that the only thing they have left to do is to take leave of King Edward.

What does Malcolm mean with the statement: "Macbeth/Is ripe for shaking, and the powers above/Put on their instruments"?

126. The time is right to overthrow Macbeth, and the heavenly powers urge on their agents.

127. Explain: "The night is long that never finds the day."

127. Every night ends when day begins. Darkness ends with daylight. The evil (black) times now prevailing under Macbeth will end when Macbeth is defeated by Malcolm, who will bring good (light) times to Scotland. Malcolm reflects a note of confidence as he looks forward to the good times and states that these evil days must end, just as every night must end.

Act V

Scene I

Lady Macbeth, whose tortured mind has now cracked under the heavy guilt of her sins, is walking and talking in her sleep. She relives some parts of the murders, for which she feels responsible--Duncan's, Banquo's and Lady Macduff's. The doctor decides that Lady Macbeth is beyond the help of a physician and advises the gentlewoman to watch her to prevent her from committing suicide.

Scene II

Macduff, Malcolm, and Malcolm's uncle, Siward, are leading an invading army of ten thousand men into Scotland. The people of Scotland are joining the English forces near Birnam wood, where each soldier is ordered to cut a bough to camouflage the army. Note the prophecy of the Third Apparition.

Scene III

Macbeth is enraged because the thanes are deserting his army. He feels secure, however, because he still relies on the prophecies of the witches. Macbeth is depicted here in varying moods. He shows anger and then confidence. He directs insulting words at Seton. He shows despair, when he talks of those things he should have had in his old age. He shows courage and a determination to fight to the death. He indicates concern for Lady Macbeth. He states that he "...will not be afraid of death and bane,/Till Birnam forest come to Dunsinane."

Scene IV

The English army and the Scots have now joined forces. Malcolm gives the order for the troops to use branches from the trees in Birnam wood to camouflage their movements. Siward states that Macbeth does not plan to fight on the battlefield; but, instead, Macbeth has planned for the enemy to lay siege to his castle.

Scene V

Macbeth believes that the soldiers who lay siege to his castle will die of fever

and starvation; therefore, he still feels confident of victory. Learning that Lady Macbeth has committed suicide, Macbeth is racked with deep despair as he says that life is meaningless: "It is a tale/Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,/ Signifying nothing." Macbeth realizes that the witches have lied "like truth" as he sees the approach of Birnam wood. Resolved to fight to the death, Macbeth orders his men onto the battlefield.

Scene VI

This short scene of eleven lines shows that Malcolm is in charge of the English army at a position in front of Macbeth's castle.

Scene VII

Macbeth, still relying on the prophecy that no man of woman born can harm him, fights young Siward and kills him. The castle is surrendered without a fight on the part of its defenders.

Scene VIII

Macduff finds Macbeth whom he challenges to fight. Macbeth, whose soul is charged with the murders of Macduff's family, refuses to fight Macduff. Macbeth learns that Macduff was not born of woman. Macbeth must fight or "...yield...to be baited with the rabble's curse." Macduff kills Macbeth and returns to the stage with Macbeth's head.

Malcolm is hailed as king of Scotland. Malcolm promises a peaceful, orderly future for Scotland. Such speeches of hope for a better outlook are commonly found at the end of Shakespeare's tragedies, especially when the plays deal with matters of state. An audience can go home with a more satisfied frame of mind when the catastrophe is relieved by the assurance that a better day is coming.

Macbeth

Act V

Scene I

1. Read Act V. i. Is this sleepwalking scene written in prose or poetry?
How many parts of Macbeth are written in prose?
List these prose selections.

1. The sleepwalking scene is written in prose.
Four parts of Macbeth are written in prose: the letter from Macbeth to Lady Macbeth; the porter's scene; the conversation between Lady Macduff and her son; and the sleepwalking scene.

2. Define prose.

2. The term prose is applied to all forms of written or spoken expressions which do not have regular patterns of rhythm.

3. Define poetry.

3. The term poetry is applied to many forms which have various patterns of rhythm.

4. Act V. i. opens in an ante-room in Macbeth's castle at Dunsinane with a Waiting Gentlewoman and a Doctor, who are waiting to observe Lady Macbeth when she walks in her sleep. The Gentlewoman, who has become alarmed, because Lady Macbeth has been walking in her sleep, has called in the Doctor to observe Lady Macbeth.
How long has Lady Macbeth been walking in her sleep?

4. The Gentlewoman advises the Doctor that Lady Macbeth has been walking in her sleep "Since his Majesty went into the field (battlefield)...."

5. Explain why "his Majesty (Macbeth) went into the field...."

5. Macbeth has gone to the battlefield to prepare his troops to fight against rebellion and invasion. Macbeth knows that rebellion is imminent from the Scottish people and that England is preparing to invade Scotland to aid the rebellious Scots.

6. How many nights has the Doctor watched with the Gentlewoman?

6. The Doctor has watched two nights.

7. Has Lady Macbeth walked in her sleep since the Doctor has been watching?

7. Lady Macbeth has not walked in her sleep since the Doctor has been watching.

8. What are the words of the Doctor which indicate he does not expect to see Lady Macbeth walk in her sleep?

8. The Doctor states: "I have two nights watch'd with you, but can perceive no truth in your report."

9. According to the Gentlewoman, what seven things does Lady Macbeth do while she is walking in her sleep?

9. Lady Macbeth does the following: She rises from bed, throws a dressing gown upon her, unlocks her closet, takes forth paper, writes on the paper, reads the writing, and seals the paper.

10. The Doctor remarks that it isn't natural for a person to receive the benefit of sleep and at the same time to act as if he were awake.
Quote the Doctor's words.

10. The Doctor states: "A great perturbation in nature, to receive at once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching!"

11. What usually causes a person to walk in his sleep?

11. Your answer.

12. What is the reply of the Gentlewoman when the Doctor asks, "...what, at any time, have you heard her (Lady Macbeth) say?"
Quote the words of the Gentlewoman.

12. The Gentlewoman replies: "That sir, which I will not report after her."

13. Write an explanation of the words of the Gentlewoman.

13. The Gentlewoman refuses to tell the Doctor what she has heard Lady Macbeth say during her sleepwalking.

14. If you were answering this question in your own words, what would you say?

14. Your answer.

15. The Doctor insists that it is proper for the Gentlewoman to tell him what Lady Macbeth has said, but the Gentlewoman remains adamant.
Why does the Gentlewoman say that she will not tell the Doctor or anyone else what Lady Macbeth has said?

15. The Gentlewoman states that she will tell no one, because she does not have a witness to confirm what she has heard.

16. What has Lady Macbeth been saying during her sleepwalking that the Gentlewoman is afraid to repeat?

16. Lady Macbeth has been talking about the murders that she and Macbeth have committed.

17. If the Gentlewoman had repeated Lady Macbeth's words, what would have happened to the Gentlewoman?

17. The Gentlewoman probably would have been executed as a traitor.

18. As Lady Macbeth enters the room, the Doctor notices that she is carrying a taper (candle). The Gentlewoman advises the Doctor that Lady Macbeth "...has light by her continually: 'tis her command."
Why has Lady Macbeth given such a command?

18. Since Lady Macbeth's conscience is troubling her, she doesn't want to be in the dark. Darkness usually intensifies troubles, worries, sadness, etc.

19. Are the eyes of Lady Macbeth open or shut while she is walking in her sleep?

19. Lady Macbeth's eyes are open while she is walking in her sleep.

20. What is Lady Macbeth doing with her hands?

20. Lady Macbeth is rubbing her hands together.

21. What does Lady Macbeth appear to be doing with her hands as she rubs them together?

21. Lady Macbeth appears to be washing her hands.

22. What are the first words that Lady Macbeth speaks as she walks in her sleep?

22. The first words that Lady Macbeth speaks are the following: "Yet here's a spot."

23. What is it that Lady Macbeth imagines is on her hands?

23. Lady Macbeth imagines that blood is on her hands.

24. Why does Lady Macbeth think she has blood on her hands?

24. Lady Macbeth, who is mentally disturbed because of the murders for which she is responsible, now imagines that Duncan's blood is on her hands.

25. Why does Lady Macbeth think she has blood on her hands?

25. Lady Macbeth got Duncan's blood on her hands when she took the bloody daggers back to Duncan's room and smeared the grooms with blood. Since her conscience is troubling her, she imagines that the blood of Duncan is still on her hands.

26. What does the imaginary blood on her hands symbolize to Lady Macbeth?

26. To Lady Macbeth, the blood is a symbol of her guilt.

27. As Lady Macbeth starts to speak, what does the Doctor decide to do?

27. The Doctor decides to write down what Lady Macbeth says.

28. What is the Doctor's reason for writing what Lady Macbeth says?

28. The Doctor, not willing to rely on his memory, writes down what Lady Macbeth says. He wants to be certain of what she says.

29. What is Lady Macbeth reliving when she says, "...One: two: why, then 'tis time to do 't."

29. Lady Macbeth is living again the time, when she and Macbeth were getting ready to murder Duncan.

30. What is Lady Macbeth reliving when she states, "--Fie, my lord, fie! a soldier and afeard?"

30. Lady Macbeth is living again the time, when she accused Macbeth of being a coward when he balked at murdering Duncan.

31. Quote the next line Lady Macbeth states. This line, also, refers to Duncan.

31. Lady Macbeth states: "What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our pow'r to account?

32. About whom is Lady Macbeth talking in the lines "--Yet who would have thought the old man to have had so much blood in him?"

32. Lady Macbeth is talking about Duncan.

33. As the Doctor hears Lady Macbeth say these words, he indicates that he is greatly shocked by asking the Gentlewoman, "Do you mark that?"
Restate simply the Doctor's question.

33. Did you hear that?

34. Lady Macbeth continues the reliving of evil deeds as she says, "The thane of Fife had a wife; where is she now?"
Who is the thane of Fife?

34. Macduff is the thane of Fife.

35. What has happened to the wife of the thane of Fife?

35. Macbeth has had the wife of the thane of Fife murdered.

36. Who else in Macduff's castle is murdered at the same time that Lady Macduff is murdered?
Quote the words of Ross in Act IV. iii. 211-212 for this answer.

36. The following people were murdered in Macduff's castle: "Wife, children, servants, all/That could be found."

37. What event is Lady Macbeth returning to as she states, "No more o' that, my lord, no more o' that; you mar all with this starting"?

37. Lady Macbeth is once more in her memory returning to Macbeth's conduct at the banquet at the time he sees Banquo's ghost.

38. When the Doctor tells the Gentlewoman that she has heard some things she should not have heard, the Gentlewoman states: "She (Lady Macbeth) has spoke what she should not...."
Explain both the comment of the Doctor and the comment of the Gentlewoman.

38. Your answer.

39. Lady Macbeth comments about the smell of blood on her hands.
What is it that "...will not sweeten this little hand"?

39. Lady Macbeth states: "All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand."

40. The Doctor, realizing the deep mental anguish that Lady Macbeth is suffering, remarks, "The heart is sorely charg'd."
Explain the Doctor's comment.

40. The Doctor states that Lady Macbeth's heart is heavily burdened.

41. What statement of the Doctor indicates that Lady Macbeth's disease is one which he cannot cure?

41. The Doctor states: "This disease is beyond my practice...."

42. Why can't the Doctor cure Lady Macbeth?

42. Your answer.

43. When Lady Macbeth states: "Wash your hands, put on your nightgown; look not so pale...", whose murder is she living again?

43. Lady Macbeth is living again the moments after the murder of Duncan.

44. To whose murder is Lady Macbeth referring when she says, "...he cannot come out on 's grave"?

44. Lady Macbeth is referring to Banquo's murder.

45. The Doctor states: "More needs she the divine than the physician." Explain.

45. The Doctor states that Lady Macbeth needs God ("the divine") more than she needs a doctor.

46. Quote the lines of the Doctor in which he advises the Gentlewoman to take anything from Lady Macbeth with which she might injure herself.

46. The Doctor advises the Gentlewoman to "Look after her;/Remove from her the means of all annoyance,/And still keep eyes upon her."

47. What does the Doctor think that Lady Macbeth may possibly do?

47. The Doctor thinks that Lady Macbeth may commit suicide.

48. The Doctor states that his mind is bewildered and his sight is amazed after he has watched Lady Macbeth walk in her sleep.
Quote the words of the Doctor.

48. The Doctor states: "My mind she has mated and amaz'd my sight."

49. The Doctor cannot betray his patient. He says that he can think, but that he cannot speak.
Quote the words of the Doctor.

49. The Doctor states: "I think, but dare not speak."

50. The Doctor has now formed his own opinion of the events about which Lady Macbeth has been talking, but he will not betray his patient.
Why does the Doctor say, "I think, but dare not speak"?

50. Even though the Doctor now knows about the evil deeds of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth, he does not dare say anything, for he would be executed for treason, if he spoke of what he had seen and heard.

Scene II

51. Act V. ii. opens with the thanes and soldiers of Scotland, who are marching to join an invading army. What country is sending an army to help the Scots rid their country of the tyrant, Macbeth?

51. England is sending an army to help the Scots.

52. Who is the English nobleman who has raised ten thousand English soldiers to fight against Macbeth?

52. Old Siward has raised an army of ten thousand soldiers.

53. What is the relationship of Siward and Malcolm?

53. Old Siward is Malcolm's uncle.

54. Why does Siward seek revenge?

54. Old Siward seeks revenge, because Macbeth has murdered his brother.

55. Why does Malcolm seek revenge?

55. Malcolm seeks revenge, because he now knows Macbeth murdered his father.

56. Why does Macduff seek revenge?

56. Macduff seeks revenge because Macbeth murdered his wife, children, and servants.

57. Menteith states that the deep, personal grievances held by these three men would cause even a sickly or weakened man to join with them to fight Macbeth.
Why are the people of Scotland joining this army to fight Macbeth?

57. The people of Scotland are joining the English forces against Macbeth, because Macbeth has become an evil tyrant.

58. Caithness relates some of the reports that he has heard about Macbeth. List two of these bits of information.

58. Caithness states that some people say that Macbeth is insane. Some people who hate him less say that Macbeth is possessed by "valiant fury."

59. Caithness then states that regardless of whether Macbeth is insane or only possessed by valiant fury, he cannot continue his evil rule by force.
Quote the words of Caithness.

59. Caithness says, "...He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause/Within the belt of rule."

60. Angus, too, reports what he has heard from Scotland.
State briefly the four news items that Angus relates.

60. Angus relates the following news items: The evils Macbeth has created by murder are plaguing him; every minute brings new revolts; people obey Macbeth's commands because of fear, not love; Macbeth's hold on the throne is slipping.

61. Menteith states that Macbeth condemns himself for what he has become.
Quote the words of Menteith that indicate Macbeth condemns himself.

61. Menteith states: "Who then shall blame/His (Macbeth's) pester'd senses to recoil and start,/When all that is within him does condemn/Itself for being there?"

62. Lennox states that as many lives as necessary will be sacrificed to eliminate the evil Macbeth and to bring forth the rightful rule of Malcolm in Scotland.
Quote the words of Lennox.

62. Lennox says, "Or so much as it needs/To dew the sovereign flower (place Malcolm on the throne) and drown the weeds (eliminate Macbeth)."

63. Does Lennox make any statement that has any relation to the words spoken by the Third Apparition? Prove your answer.

63. The Third Apparition has said, "Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be until/Great Birnam wood to high Dunsinane hill/Shall come against him." Lennox states: "Make we our march toward Birnam." Since Lennox states that this army is going to Birnam wood, it is evident that the various threads of the plot of the witches will soon be woven into whole cloth.

64. Near what place will the English forces and the Scottish forces meet to march together as a united army against Macbeth?

64. The English forces and Scottish forces will meet near Birnam wood.

65. Is Donalbain marching with his brother Malcolm?

65. Donalbain is not marching with this army.

66. Why isn't Donalbain with this army that is marching to rid Scotland of the tyrant Macbeth, who murdered Duncan, the father of Malcolm and Donalbain?

66. Your answer.

67. Menteith, who inquires about the actions of Macbeth, is informed by Caithness of Macbeth's preparations to resist this army.
Quote the information that Caithness relates to Menteith.

67. Caithness states: "Great Dunsinane he strongly fortifies."

68. The statement of Caithness indicates that Macbeth has no plan for meeting this army on an open battlefield.
What does Macbeth plan to do?

68. Macbeth plans for the enemy force to lay siege to his castle.

69. In Act V. v. 2-4, Macbeth feels confident that his strong castle cannot be taken and that the soldiers who lay siege to the castle will be defeated.
Quote Macbeth's words that indicate what he is relying on to defeat these soldiers.

69. "Our castle's strength/Will laugh a siege to scorn; here let them lie/ Till famine and the ague (fever) eat them up."

70. Macbeth indicates that he is not going to fight the English army on the battlefield, because the English forces have been strengthened by Scots, who have deserted Macbeth's forces.
Quote Macbeth's words.

70. Macbeth states: "Were they not forc'd (reinforced) with those that should be ours,/We might have met them dareful, beard to beard,/And beat them backward home."

71. In Act V. ii. 19-20, Angus states that those men who are with Macbeth follow his orders not because they love him but because they fear Macbeth.
Quote the words of Angus.

71. Angus says, "...Those he commands move only in command,/Nothing in love."

72. Caithness states that they (the Scots) will march "...To give obedience where 'tis truly ow'd."
To whom do the Scots owe obedience?

72. The Scots owe obedience to Malcolm.

Scene III

73. Write the words in the first line of Act V. iii. that show that Macbeth's troops are deserting him.

73. Macbeth has heard of the desertions. He is saying that all of the soldiers can desert; "...let them fly all...."

74. Is Macbeth enraged or confident of success when he blates forth the words "...let them fly all..."?

74. Macbeth could be showing a feeling of great confidence, because the witches have deliberately plotted to give him a false feeling of security. However, Macbeth's outburst is, also, typical of an angry or hurt person, who is trying to hide his true feelings.

75. Read again Hecate's speech to the three witches in Act III. v., which she concludes by stating "He (Macbeth) shall spurn fate, scorn death, and bear/His hopes 'bove wisdom, grace and fear;/And, you all know, security/ Is mortals' chiefest enemy." Hecate states that a false feeling of safety ("security") is man's greatest enemy.
How does this statement pertain to Macbeth?

75. Your answer.

76. Macbeth, who is enwrapped in a feeling of false security, still exhibits no fear, because the Second Apparition and the Third Apparition have reassured him of his safety.
Write the statements of the Second Apparition and the Third Apparition.

76. The Second Apparition states: "Be bloody, bold, and resolute; laugh to scorn/The pow'r of man; for none of woman born/Shall harm Macbeth."
The Third Apparition states: "Be lion-mettled, proud and take no care/ Who chafes, who frets, or where conspirers are./Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be until/Great Birnam wood to high Dunsinane hill/Shall come against him."

77. Macbeth can be described as overconfident at this time, because he relies completely on the words of the witches, "The spirits that know/All mortal consequence." They have told Macbeth that he is safe "...Till Birnam Wood remove to Dunsinane" and that "...man that's born of woman" cannot harm him.
Describe briefly Macbeth's feeling of confidence that stems from his belief and dependence upon the witches.

77. Macbeth now feels absolutely secure because the apparitions have reassured him of his safety. This security he feels is a false feeling of security. Hecate said of Macbeth, "He shall spurn fate, scorn death, and bear/His hopes 'bove wisdom, grace, and fear...." Macbeth is now acting just as Hecate said he would act.

(Answer questions 78 and 79 after you read all of Act V, but keep the questions in mind as you read Act V.)

78. Macbeth states: "The mind I sway by and the heart I bear/Shall never sag with doubt nor shake with fear."
From this time to the time of his death, does Macbeth reveal that he has any fears or doubts?

78. Your answer.

79. Characterize the state of Macbeth's mind from this time to the time of his death

79. Your answer.

80. Macbeth depicts himself as a courageous person as he thunders forth, "The mind I sway by and the heart I bear/Shall never sag with doubt nor shake with fear."
Write the words of Macbeth in Act I. iii. 134-136.
Write the words of Macbeth in Act V. v. 9-14.
These lines indicate that there have been occasions in Macbeth's life, when he has felt fear.

80. In Act I. iii. 134-136, Macbeth states: "...that suggestion/Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair/And make my seated heart knock at my ribs...."
In Act V. v. 9-14, Macbeth states: "I have almost forgot the taste of fears./The time has been, my senses would have cool'd/To hear a night-shriek; and my fell of hair/Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir/As life were in 't."

81. List the various derogatory terms with which Macbeth addresses his servant while he awaits the arrival of the invading army.

81. Macbeth directs the following terms at his servant:
"loon"
"villain"
"lily-liver'd boy"
"patch"
"whey-face"

82. Explain Shakespeare's purpose in having Macbeth deride the servant in Act V. iii.

82. Your answer.

83. Macbeth starts to make a statement with the words, "I am sick at heart,/When I behold--" and then he interrupts himself to call Seyton.
Complete the sentence for Macbeth. What do you think he was going to say?

83. Your answer.

84. According to Macbeth, what should accompany old age?

84. Macbeth indicates that love, honor, obedience, and troops of friends should accompany old age.

85. Does Macbeth expect to have these things that usually accompany old age?

85. Macbeth expects to have none of these things.

86. What does Macbeth expect to have instead of love, honor, etc.?

86. Macbeth expects to have "Curses, not loud but deep, mouth-honour, breath,/Which the poor heart would fain deny, and dare not."

87. What do you expect to have in your old age?

87. Your answer.

88. What is the name of Macbeth's attendant who remains with him?

88. Seyton remains with Macbeth.

89. How long does Macbeth say he will fight after Seyton has advised him that the reports of enemy activities are confirmed?

89. Macbeth states, "I'll fight till from my bones my flesh be hack'd."

90. What does Macbeth tell Seyton to do with the men who talk of fear?
Quote Macbeth's command.

90. Macbeth tells Seyton to "...hang those who talk of fear."

91. As Macbeth is preparing for battle by putting on his armor, the Doctor enters. Macbeth talks to the Doctor about Lady Macbeth's condition. Macbeth asks the Doctor if he can do four things for Lady Macbeth.
Quote Macbeth's questions.

91. Macbeth asks the Doctor: "Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,/Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,/Raze out the written troubles of the brain,/And with some sweet oblivious antidote/Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff/Which weighs upon the heart?"

92. Explain the four questions of Macbeth.

92. Your answer.

93. State briefly the cause of Lady Macbeth's mental troubles.

93. Your answer.

94. Macbeth asks the Doctor if he has heard about the English invaders. How does the Doctor explain to Macbeth just how he happens to know about the English invaders?

94. The Doctor says, "Ay, my good lord; your royal preparation/Makes us hear something."
The Doctor, living in Macbeth's castle, would obviously be aware of the military preparations.

95. To what is Macbeth referring when he commands Seyton, "Bring it after me"?

95. Macbeth is referring to a part of his armor.

96. Macbeth states, "I will not be afraid of death and bane (destruction),/Till Birnam forest come to Dunsinane."
Explain.

96. Your answer.

97. The Doctor, in an aside, states that if he were away from Macbeth's castle, money could not draw him back.
Quote the Doctor's words.

97. The Doctor states: "Were I from Dunsinane away and clear,/Profit again should hardly draw me here."

98. This statement by the Doctor indicates that he would like to leave this place. Why?

98. The Doctor clearly indicates that no amount of money could entice him to return to Macbeth's castle, the epitome of evil. The Doctor now knows about the evil deeds of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth and since the Doctor is a good man, he does not want to be associated with evil people.

Scene IV

99. In Act V. iv. 1, Malcolm states that he hopes people will soon be able to sleep safely.
Quote Malcolm's words.
What event will enable the Scots to sleep safely?

99. The overthrowing of Macbeth's evil rule will enable the people of Scotland to once again sleep safely.
Malcolm states, "...I hope the days are near at hand/That chambers (rooms or homes) will be safe."

100. What modern expression would you use instead of Menteith's expression, "We doubt it nothing."

100. Your answer.

101. What command made by Malcolm at Birnam wood makes clear a part of the prophecies of the witches?
Quote Malcolm's words.

101. Malcolm commands: "Let every soldier hew him down a bough/And bear 't before him; thereby shall we shadow/The numbers of our host and make discovery (Macbeth's men on patrol),/Err in report of us."

102. Is Siward aware of Macbeth's plan not to fight on the battlefield, but instead to permit the enemy to lay siege to his castle?
Quote Siward's words that show he knows Macbeth's plan.

102. Siward is aware of Macbeth's plan.
Siward states, "We learn no other but the confident tyrant/Keeps still in Dunsinane, and will endure/Our setting down before 't."

103. In Act V. ii. 19-20, Angus states, "Those he (Macbeth) commands move only in command,/Nothing in love."
Write briefly the comment of Angus.

103. Your answer.

104. In Act V. iv. 13-14, Malcolm states, "...And none serve with him but constrained things/Whose hearts are absent, too."
State briefly Malcolm's comment.

104. Your answer.

105. Are Angus and Malcolm stating practically the same thing?

105. Your answer.

106. Does Angus say that the people obey the commands of Macbeth only because they are ordered to do so and not because they love Macbeth?
Comment.

106. Your answer.

107. Does Malcolm say that the people serve Macbeth only because they are forced to do so and not because they love Macbeth?
Comment.

107. Your answer.

108. Why does Shakespeare have two characters comment on the manner in which the people of Scotland are obeying Macbeth.

108. Two characters comment on the conditions in Scotland to emphasize the fact that the dissatisfactions in Scotland are general and widespread.

109. Explain Malcolm's statement: "'Tis his main hope;/For where there is advantage (chance) to be given,/ Both more and less have given him the revolt...."

109. Your answer.

110. Both Macduff and Siward, who are old and experienced soldiers, realize that the general condition that exists in Scotland may not be as hopeful to their cause as some of the younger thanes think it may be. (Remember the Bay of Pigs fiasco in Cuba.) Macduff advises the thanes not to judge now but to wait for the final outcome.
Quote the words of Macduff.

110. Macduff states: "Let our just censures (judgment)/Attend the true event."

111. Old Siward, also, has good advice about the same situation as he states that the time will soon come which will indicate their true worth. Siward advises these thanes that their deeds and not their guesses will determine their success in overthrowing Macbeth.
According to Old Siward, what is the one factor which will decide the issue?

111. Siward states that action alone will decide the victor in Scotland.

Scene V

112. In Act V. v., Macbeth states that he would meet the invading army on the battlefield, if so many of the Scots had not deserted from his army to join the invading army.
Quote Macbeth's words.

112. Macbeth states: "Were they not forc'd (reinforced) with those that should be ours,/We might have met them dareful, beard to beard...."

113. What is the modern expression for "beard to beard" fighting?

113. The modern expression for "beard to beard" fighting is hand-to-hand combat.

114. How do you account for the change in the English language in stating this idea?

114. Beards are out of style generally--but they are returning.

115. What is Macbeth's opinion of the strength of his castle?

115. Your answer.

116. What does Macbeth think will happen to the soldiers, who lay siege to his castle?

116. Your answer.

117. During the middle ages of history, what place on the battlefield did the carriers of the banners, flags, etc., occupy in relation to the other soldiers?

117. The carriers of flags and banners marched out in front of the soldiers.

118. As a battle started in the Revolutionary War, where were the color bearers to be found?
In the Civil War?
In the Spanish American War?
In World War I?
In World War II?

118. Your answers.

119. Since Macbeth is not going to meet the enemy on the open battlefield, the standard bearers will not be marching in front of the soldiers.
Where does Macbeth decide to display his banners?

119. Macbeth will display his banners on the outward (front) walls of the castle.

120. Quote Macbeth's words that indicate his beliefs about the strength of his castle to withstand a siege.

120. Macbeth states: "Our castle's strength/Will laugh a siege to scorn...."

121. What words does Macbeth use to indicate that he has heard the cry of women within the castle?

121. Macbeth asks, "What is that noise?"

122. To what time does Macbeth refer when he states, "The time has been, my senses would have cool'd/To hear a night-shriek, and my fell of hair/ Would at a dismal treatise (story) rouse and stir/As life were in 't"?
Explain Macbeth's statement.

122. Macbeth is referring to the time when he murdered Duncan.
Macbeth states that in former times he would have been filled with terror to hear such a shriek at night. He says that he would have been so frightened that his hair would have stood on end as if it had life in it.

123. To what events is Macbeth referring when he states, "I have supp'd full with horrors;/Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts/ Cannot once start me"?

123. Macbeth is referring to the murders of Duncan, Banquo, Macduff's family, etc.

124. After the cry of women is heard, who goes to investigate the cause of the cry?

124. Seyton goes to investigate the cause of the cry.

125. When Seyton returns to Macbeth, what does he report as the cause of the cry?
Quote the words of Seyton.

125. Seyton states: "The Queen, my lord, is dead."

126. What remark does Macbeth make about the death of the Queen?
Quote Macbeth's words.
Explain what he means by this remark.

126. Macbeth states: "She should have died hereafter...."
Macbeth upon hearing of Lady Macbeth's death is racked with deep despair. Just before her death, Macbeth had been brooding over the loss of "honour, love, obedience, and troops of friends." He is condemning himself for his wasted life and for his sins. No doubt, Macbeth blames himself for Lady Macbeth's death.
Macbeth in this state of mind could have meant that she was bound to die sometime, that no one lives forever. On the other hand, he could have meant that she should have lived many more years ("died hereafter").

127. Macbeth makes a rather sharp remark to a messenger who enters immediately after Macbeth's soliloquy on life. Macbeth states: "Thou com'st to use thy tongue; thy story quickly."
Write this remark in modern English.

127. Your answer.

128. This messenger has seen a sight that he can hardly believe. He can hardly bring himself to report what he only half believes himself.
What has the messenger seen?

128. The messenger has seen a moving grove. The soldiers have cut boughs from the trees in Birnam wood and as the soldiers move forward, the grove moves.

129. What does Macbeth call the messenger who reports that he has seen a moving grove?
Why?

129. Macbeth calls the messenger a "Liar and slave!"
Macbeth, who has placed his trust in the witches, has been relying on the prophecy of the witches that he would be safe until Birnam wood "Shall come against him." Relying upon a literal interpretation of the prophecy, Macbeth had felt that the wood could never move. He simply cannot believe that the wood is moving.

130. What does Macbeth tell the messenger that he will do to him if he is speaking falsely?

130. Macbeth tells the messenger, "If thou speak'st false,/Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,/Till famine cling (shrivel) thee...."

131. Macbeth knows that if Birnam wood is moving, a fact which he yet doubts, he faces danger. When the witches told Macbeth that he would never be vanquished until "Great Birnam wood to high Dunsinane hill/ Shall come against him," he felt that this event could never happen, for he said, "That will never be./ Who can impress the forest, bid the tree/Unfix his earth-bound root?"

What does Macbeth tell the messenger that he can do to him, if the messenger is telling the truth?

Quote Macbeth's words.

131. Macbeth then tells the messenger "...if thy speech be sooth (truth),/ I care not if thou dost for me as much."

If the messenger is telling the truth, he can hang Macbeth on a tree.

132. Why would Macbeth be willing for the messenger to hang him on a tree if Birnam wood is actually moving?

132. If Birnam wood is moving, it is just a question of time until Macbeth is vanquished.

133. Quote Macbeth's words that indicate he is now beginning to doubt what the witches have told him?

133. Macbeth states: "I pull in resolution, and begin/To doubt th' equivocation of the fiend/That lies like truth."

134. Who is the "...fiend/That lies like truth"?

134. The fiend represents the witches.

135. When was it that Banquo exclaimed, "What, can the devil speak true?"

135. Your answer.

136. From the very beginning, Banquo did not believe the witches; yet, Macbeth was completely taken in by their prophecies. Why?

136. Your answer.

137. Explain Macbeth's words: "I gin to be aweary of the sun,/And wish th' estate o' th' world were now undone."

137. Your answer.

138. Macbeth states: "At least we'll die with harness on our back."

Explain Macbeth's feelings at this time.

138. Your answer.

Scene VI

139. What command does Malcolm give the soldiers as they reach a position just before Dunsinane castle?

139. Malcolm gives the command to the soldiers to throw down the branches from Birnam wood: "...your leavy screens throw down,/And show like those you are."

140. What are "leavy screens"?

140. The leavy screens are tree branches from Birnam wood.

141. Why is it important that the tree branches be cut from Birnam wood?

141. The branches must be cut from Birnam wood to fulfill the prophecy of the witches, the prophecy that leads to the destruction of Macbeth.

142. Who are the two English noblemen chosen by Malcolm to lead the first division of troops?

142. Old Siward and his son lead the first division of troops.

143. Are these two noblemen given this assignment as an honor or because this is a dangerous assignment or both?

143. Your answer.

144. What is the title of Old Siward?

144. Old Siward is the Earl of Northumberland.

145. What is the rank of Old Siward?

145. Old Siward is a general.

146. Define harbinger.

146. Your answer.

147. Macbeth in Act I. iv. 45-46, states, "I'll be myself the [harbinger] and make joyful/The hearing of my wife with your approach...."

Macduff in Act V. vi. 9-10, states, "Make all our trumpets speak; give them all breath,/Those clamorous harbingers of blood and death."

Explain what both Macbeth and Macduff are saying.

147. Your answer.

Scene VI

148. What sports were popular during the Elizabethan Period in England?

148. Your answer.

149. Shakespeare refers to a popular sport of the Elizabethan Period, bear-baiting, in which a bear is tied to a stake and is forced to fight starving dogs, turned loose on it in relays.

What does Macbeth say that is related to this Elizabethan sport?

149. Macbeth states: "They have tied me to a stake; I cannot fly,/ But bear-like, I must fight the course (a round of bear-baiting)." Macbeth compares his position to the one of the bear in the bearbaiting game.

150. Who is the nobleman who tells Macbeth, "The devil himself could not pronounce a title/More hateful to mine ear"?

Explain this statement.

150. Young Siward is telling Macbeth what he thinks of him. Young Siward is stating that the devil could not name a person more evil than Macbeth.

151. What happens to Young Siward?

151. Macbeth kills Young Siward.

152. Macbeth, after killing Young Siward, states that he can smile at swords and laugh at weapons when they are "Brandish'd by man that's of a woman born."

What is the source of Macbeth's confidence?

152. The witches have told Macbeth that no man born of woman can harm him; therefore, Macbeth's confidence stems from his belief in the prediction of the witches.

153. Macduff states that he must be the one to kill Macbeth, that none other than he should kill Macbeth.

Quote Macduff's words.

Explain what will happen to Macduff if someone else should kill Macbeth.

Why should Macduff be the person to kill Macbeth?

153. Macduff states: "If thou (Macbeth) be'st slain and with no stroke of mine,/My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still."

Macduff is stating that the ghosts of his wife and children will haunt him if someone else kills Macbeth.

Your answer.

154. Quote the lines in which Macduff states that he will kill Macbeth or he will kill no one.

Explain why Macduff will kill no one if he can't kill Macbeth.

154. Macduff states: "...either thou, Macbeth,/Or else my sword with an unbattered edge/I sheathe again undeeded."

The greatest of all of Macbeth's evils has been committed against Macduff and his family. Macduff feels that if he cannot get revenge by killing Macbeth, there is no reason to kill anyone.

155. List the superstitions prevalent during the Elizabethan Period which appear in Macbeth.

155. Your answer.

156. Explain Old Siward's announcement: "...the castle's gently rend'red...."

156. Your answer.

157. Explain: "...The tyrant's people on both sides do fight...."

157. Your answer.

158. Explain Malcolm's words: "We have met with foes/That strike beside us."

158. Your answer.

Scene VIII

159. In studying Julius Caesar, one learns that the Romans consider suicide more honorable than capture by the enemy.

Explain Macbeth's reference to this Roman belief: "Why should I play the Roman fool, and die/On mine own sword?"

159. Your answer.

160. When Macduff finds Macbeth, what does he call him?

160. Macduff calls Macbeth "hell-hound."

161. Macbeth tells Macduff, "Of all men else I have avoided thee./But get thee back; my soul is too much charg'd/With blood of thine already."
Why has Macbeth avoided seeing Macduff?

161. Your answer.

162. Explain Macbeth's words: "...my soul is too much charg'd/With blood of thine already."

162. Your answer.

163. What words does Macduff use to tell Macbeth that he doesn't want to talk to him, that he wants to use his sword instead?

163. Macduff states: "I have no words;/My voice is in my sword."

164. Quote Macduff's statement that Macbeth is a villain too bloody to describe.
What is Macduff's opinion of Macbeth?

164. Macduff says, "...thou bloodier villain/Than terms can give thee out!"
Macbeth is so evil that there are no words to describe him.

165. Macbeth, still placing his confidence in the witches, feels that no man can harm him. Macduff is informed that he cannot harm Macbeth.
Quote the two lines of Macbeth that contain the witches' prophecy upon which Macbeth bases his his confidence.

165. Macbeth tells Macduff, "...I bear a charmed life, which must not yield/To one of woman born."

166. Macduff then tells Macbeth, "Despair thy charm;/And let the angel (fallen angel or Satan) whom thou still hast serv'd/Tell thee, Macduff was from his mother's womb/Untimely ripp'd."
Explain Macduff's statement.

166. Macduff advises Macbeth that he was not "of woman born."

167. Explain how Satan can be referred to as an "angel."

167. Satan is a fallen angel. You will learn when you study Paradise Lost that Satan was once called Great Lucifer in heaven. When he rebelled against God, he was no longer a great angel in heaven, but instead he became a fallen angel in hell, Satan.

168. Quote the words of Macbeth that indicate that he now knows the witches have been engaging in double dealing.

168. Macbeth states: "And be these juggling fiends no more believ'd/That palter with us in a double sense,/That keep the word of promise to our ear,/And break it to our hope."

169. Macduff in revealing to Macbeth that he is not "one of woman born" states that he "was from his mother's womb/Untimely ripp'd."
Explain the difference.

169. Macduff did not have a normal birth. Macduff was delivered by a Caesarean operation. This is a surgical operation for delivering a baby by cutting through the abdominal wall of the mother. (Julius Caesar supposedly was born this way.)

170. What is the effect of Macduff's words that he "...was from his mother's womb,/Untimely ripp'd" on Macbeth's confidence and courage.
Quote Macbeth's words.
Explain Macbeth's words.

170. Macbeth states: "Accursed be that tongue that tells me so,/For it hath cow'd my better part of man!"
Your answer.

171. Does Macbeth still believe in the witches?
Quote his words.

171. Macbeth no longer believes in the witches.
"And be these juggling fiends no more believ'd/That palter with us in a double sense,/That keep the word of promise to our ear,/And break it to our hope."

172. After Macbeth fully realizes that the witches have deceived him, does he still refuse to fight Macduff?

172. Macbeth does not want to fight Macduff: "I'll not fight with thee."

173. Since Macbeth refuses to fight Macduff, what does Macduff tell Macbeth to do?
Quote the words of Macduff.

173. Since Macbeth refuses to fight, Macduff says, "Then yield thee, coward...."

174. What will be Macbeth's fate, if he yields to Macduff?

174. Macbeth will "...be the show and gaze o' th' time!" Macduff, describing what will happen to Macbeth, states: "We'll have thee, as our rarer monsters are/Painted upon a pole, and underwrit,/'Here may you see the tyrant.'"

175. Macbeth, knowing the degradation that he will be subjected to if he yields, states: "I will not yield,/To kiss the ground before young Malcolm's feet/And to be baited with the rabble's curse."
Explain what will happen to Macbeth if he yields.

175. If Macbeth yields, he will have to pay homage to Malcolm. He will be paraded through the streets as a rare monster. He will be subjected to the curse of the rabble.

176. What does Macbeth decide to do?

176. Macbeth decides to fight Macduff.

177. Do you have an indication that this fight between Macduff and Macbeth will be a fight to the death?
Explain.

177. Macbeth states, "...damn'd be him that first cries 'Hold, enough!'"

178. Is the battle between Macbeth's forces and the invading army a hard-fought battle?
What makes it possible for the invading army to win so easily?
Explain.

178. Your answer.

179. Explain what Malcolm means by his words: "I would the friends we miss were safe arriv'd."

179. Some of Malcolm's friends and companions have been killed in the battle. Malcolm is stating that he wishes these men had come safely through the battle. In other words, he wishes no one had been killed in this battle.

180. Explain Old Siward's words: "...So great a day as this is cheaply bought."

180. Compared to the great victory they have won by defeating Macbeth, the Scots and English have had few casualties.

181. Siward states, "Some must go off...."

181. In a battle, it is inevitable that some soldiers must lose their lives.

182. Quote Ross' words which describe the way Young Siward died.

182. Ross states of Young Siward: "...like a man he died."

183. What is Old Siward asking with his question, "Had he his hurts before?"

183. Siward is asking if Young Siward's wounds are in the front of his body. Wounds in his back would supposedly indicate that he had been running away from the battlefield.

184. How does Siward feel about the death of his son who has just reached manhood, only to be killed in battle?

184. Your answer.

185. Does Siward feel that he should spend time mourning the death of his son?

185. Your answer.

186. Does the attitude of Siward toward the death of his son seem cold-blooded to you?

186. Your answer.

187. How many people do you know that could accept the death of a son in such a manner?

187. Your answer.

188. How does Malcolm feel about spending time mourning the death of Young Siward?

188. Malcolm states of Young Siward's death: "He's worth more sorrow,/And that I'll spend for him." Malcolm's compassion here is a notable contrast to Macbeth's inhumanity.

Young Siward has given his life to help place Malcolm on the throne. Malcolm's statement indicates he is deeply appreciative.

189. As Macduff enters with Macbeth's head, he remarks that Malcolm is surrounded by the nobility of Scotland.
What are Macduff's exact words?

189. Macduff states: "I see thee compass'd with thy kingdom's pearl...."

190. Explain how these nobles can be described as pearls.

190. Your answer.

191. Macduff states that these nobles "...speak my salutation in their minds...."
What is the salutation that all of the nobles speak together?

191. The nobles all salute Malcolm with "Hail, King of Scotland!"

192. What is the first official act of Malcolm as he is hailed King of Scotland?

192. Malcolm gives the title of earl to all of the noblemen, "...the first that ever Scotland/In such an honour nam'd."

193. What are the other events that Malcolm names as requiring immediate attention?

193. Malcolm states that he must do the following things: He must bring home the exiled friends who fled from Macbeth's tyranny, bring to trial the evil ministers of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth, and do whatever else that needs to be done as soon as it can be done.

194. By what name does Malcolm refer to Macbeth?

194. Malcolm refers to Macbeth as "this dead butcher."

195. By what name does Malcolm refer to Lady Macbeth?

195. Malcolm refers to Lady Macbeth as "his (Macbeth's) fiend-like queen."

196. The play is rounded out with the promise of better times in the future.
Who is the speaker?

196. Malcolm promises a peaceful, orderly future for Scotland.